Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

DIRECTOR STATEMENT

The director submit his statement, together with the financial statements of Zynext Ventures PTE LTD (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2025.

OPINION OF THE DIRECTOR

In the opinion of the director

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity, cashflows of the Company for the year ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

DIRECTOR :

The director in office at the date of this statement is :

Tan Sock Kheng

DIRECTOR INTEREST

The director holding office at the end of the financial period did not have any interests in the share capital of the Company as recorded in the Register of Directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967.

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

Since the date of incorporation, the director had not received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the directors, or with a firm of which they are members, or with a Company in which they have a substantial financial interest.

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

DIRECTOR STATEMENT (CONT'D)

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been 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.

Signed by the Director

Tan Sock Kheng Director

Date: May 15, 2025

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	<u>Note</u>	01/04/2024 to <u>31/03/2025</u> US\$	21/02/2023 to <u>31/03/2024</u> USD
Revenue			
Other income		4,829	1,737
Operating and administrative expenses		(42,091)	(15,171)
Loss before taxation		(37,262)	(13,434)
Taxation	3	-	-
Total comprehensive income		(37,262)	(13,434)

ZYNEXT VENTURES PTE. LTD. Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u> USD	<u>2024</u> USD
Assets		002	002
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents Prepaid Expenses	4	30,563 7,075	22,416 -
Total current assets		37,638	22,416
Non-Current assets			
Investment in subsidiary	5	9,225,000	225,000
Total non-current assets		9,225,000	225,000
Total assets		9,262,638	247,416
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables & accruals	6	13,332	10,849
Total current liabilities		13,332	10,849
Total liabilities		13,332	10,849
Equity			
Share capital Accumulated loss	7	9,300,002 (50,696)	250,001 (13,434)
Total equity		9,249,306	236,567
Total liabilities and equity		9,262,638	247,416

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Share <u>capital</u> US\$	Accumulated <u>loss</u> US\$	<u>Total</u> US\$
<u>2025</u>			
Balance as at 1 April 2025	250,001	(13,434)	236,567
Additional contribution	9,050,001	-	9,050,001
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(37,262)	(37,262)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	9,300,002	(50,696)	9,249,306
<u>2024</u>			
Balance as at 21st Feburary (Date of incorportaion)	1	-	1
Additional contribution	250,000		250,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(13,434)	(13,434)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	250,001	(13,434)	236,567

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	<u>01/04/2024</u> to <u>31/03/2025</u> USD	<u>21/02/2023</u> to <u>31/03/2024</u> USD
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before taxation	(37,262)	(13,434)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(37,262)	(13,434)
Changes in working capital		
Trade and other payables & accruals Prepaid Expenses	2,483 (7,075)	10,849 -
Cash used in operating activities	(41,854)	(2,585)
Cash flows from investing activities	•	
Acquistion of investment	(9,000,000)	(225,000)
Cash used in investing activities	(9,000,000)	(225,000)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	9,050,001	250,001
Cash generated from financing activities	9,050,001	250,001
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	8,147	22,416
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	22,416	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year =	30,563	22,416

ZYNEXT VENTURES PTE. LTD. Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

1 Domicile and activities

ZYNEXT VENTURES PTE. LTD., is a Company with registration number 202306345G, incorporated in Singapore with its registered office at 8 Cross Street, # 24-03/04, Manulife Tower, Singapore 48424.

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding company.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS").

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with the FRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the accounting policies, amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported. They are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The financial statements are prepared on historical cost basis unless otherwise stated.

(b) Adoption of new and revised standards

The Company adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are effective from that date and are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current period.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the United States Dollars (USD). As the Company's revenue from operations and major portion of the assets and liabilities are transacted and maintained in US\$, the directors are of the opinion that the US\$ reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Company.

(d) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions during the period are translated into the reporting currency at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into US\$ at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Key management personnel

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

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank. For the purpose of the presentation of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of bank overdrafts.

(g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

(h) Related party

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

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

(i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

(i) Income tax

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

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(i) Income tax (cont'd)

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted in countries where the Company and subsidiaries operate by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

(j) Financial instrument

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income and expense is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments "at fair value through profit or loss".

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Financial instrument (cont'd)

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the nature of the asset and the purpose for which the assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(i) Recognition and derecognition

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of the assets within the period generally established by regulation of market convention are recognised on trade date. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired, or the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred.

(ii) Classification and measurement

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL where the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- (a) It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; or
- (b) On initial recognition, it is part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- (c) It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- (a) Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- (b) It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and FRS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Financial instrument (cont'd)

(ii) Classification and measurement (cont'd)

Held-to-maturity investments

Bonds with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates where the Company has a positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Subsequent to initial measurement, held to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Shares and debt securities classified as available for sale and are stated at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income with the exception of impairment losses, interest calculated using the effective interest method and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary assets which are recognised directly in profit or loss. Where the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the right to receive payments is established. The fair value of available-for-sale monetary assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at end of the reporting period. The change in fair value attributable to translation differences that result from a change in amortised cost of the available-for-sale monetary asset is recognised in profit or loss, and other changes are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as "loans and receivables". Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate method, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(iii) Fair value measurement

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

(a) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Financial instrument (cont'd)

(iii) Fair value measurement (cont'd)

- (b) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- (c) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

For available-for-sale equity instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets, objective evidence of impairment could include:

- (a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- (b) Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- (c) It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 60 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets that are carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent years.

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Financial instrument (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if, in a subsequent year, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any subsequent increase in fair value after an impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of investments revaluation reserves. In respect of availablefor sale debt securities, impairment losses are subsequently reversed through profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or 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 an equity instrument.

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 are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Financial instrument (cont'd)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities "at fair value through profit or loss" or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- (a) It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near future; or
- (b) It is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- (c) It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- (a) Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- (b) It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and FRS 39 permits the entire combined contract (asset or liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(k) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised when the company satisfies performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

3 Taxation

The income tax expense on the results of the financial period varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore statutory rate of income tax to profit before tax due to the following factors:

	<u>2025</u> USD	<u>2024</u> USD
Loss before tax	(37,262)	(13,434)
Tax at applicable tax rate of 17% Deferred tax asset not recognised*	(6,335) 6,335 -	(2,284) 2,284 -

*Deferred tax assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position as it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilise the benefits.

2025

2024

4 Cash and cash equivalents

5

				<u>2025</u> USD	<u>2024</u> USD
	Cash in bank			30,563	22,416
5	Investment in subsidia	ary			
				<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
				USD	USD
	Unquoted equity shares	\$		9,225,000	225,000
			Proportion of		
	<u>Name of</u> subsidiary	Place of operation/	ownership Interest	Proportion of <u>neia</u>	Principal activities
		incorporation	%	%	
			<u>2025</u>	<u>2025</u>	
	ZyNext Ventures USA LLC	Delaware	100	100	

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

6 Trade and other payables & accruals

	<u>2025</u> US\$	<u>2024</u> USD
Amount payable to Amicorp Singapore Pte. Ltd.	6,364	4,327
Provision for accounting fee	1,778	2,072
Provision for tax service fees	1,480	740
Provision for audit services	3,710	3,710
	13,332	10,849

The amount payable to related party is non-trade in nature, unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

7 Share capital

	<u>202</u>	5	<u>2024</u>	
	No. of shares	Amount in US\$	No. of shares	Amount in US\$
Ordinary shares				
Beginning of financial year	250,001	250,001	1	1
Issued during the Year	9,050,001	9,050,001	250,000	250,000
End of the financial year	9,300,002	9,300,002	250,001	250,001

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

8 Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel consists of the directors of the Company and they have not received or become entitled to receive any compensation during the financial period.

9 Financial instruments, financial risks and capital risk management

Financial risk management objectives and policies:

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the entity's operating, investing and financing activities. These are exposures to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk comprising interest rate, currency risk and price risk exposures. Management has certain practices for the management of financial risks and action to be taken in order to manage the financial risk. The guidelines include the following:-

- 1 Minimise interest rate, currency, credit and market risks for all kinds of transactions.
- 2 All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff.

ZYNEXT VENTURES PTE. LTD. Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

9 Financial instruments, financial risks and capital risk management (cont'd)

3 All financial risk management activities are carried out following good market practices.

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

- - - -

Financial instruments

Category of financial instruments :

The financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period were:

	<u>2025</u> USD	<u>2024</u> USD
Financial Assets:-		
Cash in hand	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	30,563	22,416
At end of the period	30,563	22,416
Financial Liabilities:-		
Trade and other payable	13,332	10,849
At end of the period	13,332	10,849

Financial Risk Management

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk. The policies for managing each of these risks are summarized below.

(i) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the company has difficulty in meeting its short-term obligations.

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

(ii) <u>Credit risk</u>

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company.

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, represent the company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2025

9 Financial instruments, financial risks and capital risk management (cont'd)

Financial Risk Management(cont'd)

iii) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk to earnings and value of financial instruments caused by fluctuation in foreign exchange rates.

The company does not enter into derivative foreign exchange contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk. It is the company's policy not to trade in derivative contracts.

The company is primarily exposed to fluctuations in Singapore dollar exchange rates arising from cash flows from anticipated transactions. The company reviews periodically foreign currencies monetary assets and liabilities held in currencies other than the United States dollars to ensure that net exposure is kept at an acceptable level.

iv) Fair Values

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents their respective net fair values

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

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THE ACCOMPANYING DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY

AND DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	01/04/2024 to <u>31/03/2025</u> USD	21/02/2023 to 31/03/2024 USD
Other income		
Interest income	4,829	1,737
	4,829	1,737
Operating and administrative expenses		
Audit fee	4,289	3,710
Accounting service charges	2,187	2,072
Annual fee	15,814	-
Bank charges	1,786	2,051
Courier charges	-	16
Currency exchange result	983	-
Disbursements	1,732	459
Legal and Corporate Services Fee	13,905	6,123
Tax services	1,395	740
	42,091	15,171
Net loss before tax for the Year	(37,262)	(13,434)

Company Registration No.202306345G (Incorporated in Singapore)

TRIAL BALANCE AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

		Amount i	n USD
Note	Particulars	Debit	Credit
BS	Capital account		
	Ordinary share capital		9,300,002
	Accumulated loss		
	Retained earnings	13,434	
BS	Current liabilities		
	Amount payable to Amicorp Singapore Pte. Ltd.		6,364
	Provision for accounting fee		1,778
	Provision for tax service fees		1,480
	Provision for Audit fees		3,710
BS	Investments		
	Investment in Zynext Ventures USA LLC	9,225,000	
BS	Current assets		
	JP Morgan Bank	30,563	
	Prepaid Expenses	7,075	
P&L	Other income		
	Interest income		4,829
P&L	Expenses		
	Audit fee	4,289	
	Accounting service charges	2,187	
	Annual fee	15,814	
	Currency exchange result	983.00	
	Bank charges	1,786	
	Disbursements	1,732	
	Legal and Corporate Services Fee	13,905	
	Tax Services	1,395	
	Grand Total	9,318,163	9,318,163