TCI EXPRESS PTE. LTD.
(REG. NO.: 202305353C)
(Incorporated in Singapore on 14 February 2023)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 MARCH 2024

TCI EXPRESS PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
Financial year ended 31 March 2024

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of TCI Express Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2024. The financial statements of the current financial year cover the period from 14 February 2023 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2024.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(i) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and the financial performance, 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 statement are: -

Michael Lin Daoji (Appointed on 14 February 2024)
Chander Agarwal (Appointed on 14 February 2024)

No retirement and rotation of director is necessary since there are only two directors.

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

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

4. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the share capital and debentures of the Company and its related corporations as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), at the beginning or end of the financial year.

5. OPTIONS

During the financial year, there were:

(i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company.

(ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under option.

6. INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Independent Auditors, Casey Lin & Company, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as Auditors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Michael Lin Daoji	Chander Agarwal
Director	Director

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CASEY LIN & COMPANY

(Reg No. S86PF0360H)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SINGAPORE)

10 Anson Road #35-11
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
TCI EXPRESS PTE. LTD.
(REG. NO.: 202305353C)
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **TCI Express Pte. Ltd.** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 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 *Auditors' 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 included in pages 1 to 2 but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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SINGAPORE'S OUTSTANDING ENTERPRISE
SME 1SO/2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF
TCI EXPRESS PTE. LTD.
(REG. NO.: 202305353C)
(Incorporated in Singapore)

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' 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.

CASEY LIN & COMPANY
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
Sole-Practitioner: Lin Mee Huat Casey
CL/jh

TCI EXPRESS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 March 2024

	Note	2024
		$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and bank balances	4	612,183
Amount owing from a third party	5	12,502
Total current assets		624,685
Non-current asset		
Investment in security	6	335,000
Total assets		$ 959,685
LIABILITY AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accruals		2,736
Amount owing to a director	7	1,243
Total current liabilities		3,979
Capital and reserves		
Share capital	8	960,000
Accumulated losses		(4,294)
Total equity		955,706
Total liability and equity		$ 959,685

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

TCI EXPRESS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Financial year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2024
		$
Other income	9	248
Total income		248
Administrative expenses		(3,848)
Other operating expenses		(694)
Loss before taxation		(4,294)
Taxation	10	-
Loss after taxation, representing total comprehensive loss for the financial year		$ (4,294)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Financial year ended 31 March 2024

	Share capital (Note 8)	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	$	$	$
Issuance of share capital on 14 February 2023 (Date of incorporation: 14 February 2023)	1,000	-	1,000
Issuance of share capital on 24 March 2023	99,000	-	99,000
Issuance of share capital on 18 April 2023	300,000	-	300,000
Issuance of share capital on 19 January 2024	300,000	-	300,000
Issuance of share capital on 15 March 2024	260,000	-	260,000
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	(4,294)	(4,294)
Balance at 31 March 2024	$ 960,000	$ (4,294)	$ 955,706

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

TCI EXPRESS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Financial year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2024
		$
Operating activity		
Loss before taxation		(4,294)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		(4,294)
Accruals		2,736
Net cash used in operating activity		(1,558)
Investing activity		
Investment in security		(335,000)
Net cash used in investing activity		(335,000)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of share capital		960,000
Amount owing to a director		1,243
Amount owing from a third party		(12,502)
Net cash generated from financing activities		948,741
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		612,183
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end financial year	4	$ 612,183

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Financial year ended 31 March 2024

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

1. GENERAL

The Company is a private company limited by shares. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore.

The registered office of the business of the Company is located at 8 Scotts Road, #22-10, Scotts Square, Singapore 228238.

The Company is a subsidiary of TCI Express Limited (Reg. No.: T23UF1251G), a company incorporated in India, which is its holding company.

The principal activity of the Company is freight transport arrangement and supporting services to land transport. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 AUG 2024.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) *Basis of preparation*

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

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities, which are measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar ("$"), which is also its functional currency.

(b) *Adoption of new and revised standards*

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 14 February 2023. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

(c) *Standards issued but not yet effective*

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 or later periods and which the Company has not early adopted.

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 April 2024
Amendments to FRS 116 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 April 2024
Amendments to FRS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 April 2024
Amendments to FRS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 April 2024

The directors expect that adoption of the other standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) *Financial instruments*

(i) *Financial assets*

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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.

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

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

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

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(d) *Financial instruments (cont'd)*

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Derecognition

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

(e) *Impairment of financial assets*

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

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

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

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(f) *Functional and foreign currency*

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to entity. The financial statements of the Company are presented in Singapore Dollar ("$") which is the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in a foreign currency are retranslated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss for the period. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

(g) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company assesses at each financial year-end whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when an annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

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

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

(h) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and cash on hand that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(i) *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 the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(j) *Revenue recognition*

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

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

(k) *Borrowing costs*

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

(l) *Share capital*

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

(m) *Income tax*

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the financial year. Taxable profit differs from the profit reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes income or expense items that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computing taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are 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 differences arise 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 nor the accounting profit.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(m) *Income tax (cont'd)*

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly to equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly to equity), or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is taken into account in calculating goodwill or determining the excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over cost.

(n) *Contingencies*

A contingent liability is:

(i) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or

(ii) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

- It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

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

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Company, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(o) *Leases*

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.

(i) As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value-assets. The Company recognizes 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 recognizes 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.

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 also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2(g).

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(o) *Leases (cont'd)*

(i) As lessee (cont'd)

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.

(ii) As lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases on the Company's investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(p) *Related parties*

A related party is defined as follows:

1. 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 if the Company or of a parent of the Company.
2. A party is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
   (i) directly, or indirectly through on or more intermediaries, the party controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Company; or has an interest in the Company that gives it significant influence over the Company, or has joint control over the Company;
   (ii) the party is an associate of the Company;
   (iii) both entities are joint venture of the same third party;
   (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third party 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 (i); or
   (vii) a person identified (1) (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

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

(a) Judgements made in applying accounting policies

Management is of the view that management did not make any critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of 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.

Income tax

The Company is subject to income tax in Singapore. Significant judgement is required in determined 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 based on the tax rules in Singapore. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact on the income tax and deferred tax in the period, which such determination is made. The carrying amount of the Company's income tax at 31 March 2024 is disclosed in Note 10.

4. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2024
	$
Cash and bank balances, representing cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows	612,183

The carrying amount of the cash and bank balances approximate their fair value.

Cash and bank balances are denominated in the following currencies:

	2024
	$
Singapore Dollar	601,390
United States Dollar	10,793
	612,183

5. AMOUNT OWING FROM A THIRD PARTY

The amount owing from a third party is non-trade, unsecured, with interest rate charge of 1.04% per year and receivable on demand.

6. INVESTMENT IN SECURITY

	2024
	$
Equity security (Unquoted)	
At fair value through profit and loss:	
Balance at beginning of financial year	-
Additions	335,000
Balance at the end of financial year	335,000

Name of the security	Place of incorporation and operation	Principal activity	Effective equity interest held by the Company
			2024
			%
Livfresh Pte. Ltd. (Reg. No.: 201815935R)	Singapore	- Growing of leafy and fruit vegetables - Research and experimental development on natural sciences	2.54

* *Unaudited*

7. AMOUNT OWING TO A DIRECTOR

The amount owing to a director is non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and receivable on demand.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024	2024
	Number of ordinary shares at no par value	$
Issued and fully paid:		
At the date of incorporation	100	1,000
Issued during the year	95,900	959,000
At the end of financial year	96,000	960,000

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares of the Company carry one vote per share without restrictions.

9. OTHER INCOME

	2024
	$
Gain on foreign exchange	64
Interest income	130
Sundry income	54
	248

10. TAXATION

	2024
	$
Income taxation in respect of loss for the financial year:	
- Current tax	-

Relationship between tax expense and accounting loss

Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the year ended 31 March 2024 is as follows:

	2024
	$
Loss before taxation	(4,294)
Taxation at statutory rate of 17%	(730)
Income not subject to tax	(42)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	772
Current year tax expense	-

11. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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.

The carrying amount of cash and bank balances, investment in security, amount owing from a third party, accruals and amount owing to a director approximate their respective fair values due to the relative short term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in respective notes to the financial statements.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISKS

(i) *Financial risk management*

The main purpose of financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, interest risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and market price risk comprising interest rate and currency risk exposures. However these risks are low or minimal. The financial instruments comprise some cash and liquid resources, receivables, and payables. Credit risk on cash balances is limited because the counter-parties are banks with high credit ratings. An ongoing credit evaluation is performed of the debtors' financial condition and a loss from impairment is recognised in profit or loss.

The management has certain practices for the management of financial risks. However these are not documented in formal written documents. The following guidelines are followed: All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by the directors and follow good marketing practices.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

(ii) Carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities

The following table summarises the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the year by FRS 109 categories:

	2024
	$
Financial assets (Measured at amortised cost):	
Cash and bank balances	612,183
Amount owing from a third party	12,502
Investment in security	335,000
	959,685
Financial liabilities (Measured at amortised cost):	
Accruals	2,736
Amount owing to a director	1,243
	3,979

(iii) Credit risk on financial assets

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables and loan to the holding company. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

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

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

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

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

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL
II	Amount is >30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL - not credit-impaired
III	Amount is >60 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default).	Lifetime ECL - credit-impaired
IV	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations owing to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

Analysis of financial instruments by remaining contractual maturities

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

	Less than one year	Two to five years	Total
	$	$	$
2024			
Financial assets			
Cash and bank balances	612,183	-	612,183
Amount owing from a third party	12,502	-	12,502
Investment in security	-	335,000	335,000
	624,685	335,000	959,685
Financial liabilities			
Accruals	2,736	-	2,736
Amount owing to a director	1,243	-	1,243
	3,979	-	3,979
Total net undiscounted financial assets	620,706	335,000	955,706

(v) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any significant interest exposure from any interest bearing liabilities and interest bearing assets.

(vi) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk occurs on transactions that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on cash and bank balances that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily in United States Dollar (USD).

	USD	Total
	$	$
31 March 2024		
Monetary asset:		
Cash and bank balances	10,793	10,793

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONT'D)

(vi) Foreign exchange risk (cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

A 10% strengthening of the Company's functional currency against the following currencies denominated balances as at the reporting date would increase / (decrease) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all the other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	Profit or Loss
	2024
	$
United States Dollar	
Strengthen against SGD	1,079
Weaken against SGD	(1,079)

13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

In managing the capital of the Company, the Board of Directors aim to maintain a capital structure which balances the need to maximise the rate of return on capital and at the same time to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the long term, maintain investors, creditors confidence, and to sustain future development of the business.

The Company defines capital as share capital and accumulated losses.

The Company manages the level of capital in proportion to risk and future business development requirements while balancing the need to maximise the return on capital. The Company does not stipulate the desired level of capital nor is it subject to externally imposed capital requirements. It monitors and manages its capital structure on an on-going basis and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and/ or events and the Company's financial performance.

As part of its capital management process, the Company may adjust its level of dividends or allot new shares to shareholders where appropriate. The Board takes into consideration the cash position and business requirements of the Company when determining the level of dividends to pay its shareholders.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement.

No changes were made in the objective, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2024.

TCI EXPRESS PTE. LTD.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Financial year ended 31 MARCH 2024

		2024
		$
OTHER INCOME		
Gain on foreign exchange	64	
Interest income	130	
Sundry income	54	
		248
TOTAL INCOME		248
Less:		
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Auditors' remuneration	2,200	
Accounting fee	350	
Incorporation fee	1,198	
Printing and stationery	100	
		(3,848)
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
Bank charges	114	
General expenses	580	
		(694)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(4,542)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	$	(4,294)

The above statement does not form part of the audited financial statements of the Company.