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The director is pleased to present his statement to the member together with the financial statements of SAMPOORNA SWADESI PTE. LTD.(the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

1. 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 December 2024 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debt as and when they fall due.

2. Director

The director of the Company in Office at the date of this statement are:

Swarna Latha Surineedi

3. Arrangement to enable directors to acquire shares or debentures

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

4. Directors' Interest in Shares or debentures

According to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (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 as detailed below.

**Shareholdings Registered in the Name
of the Directors**

As at 31.12.2023 As at 31.12.2024

Ordinary shares of the company

Swarna Latha Surineedi	500	500
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5. Options

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

There were no shares issued during the 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 options as at the end of the financial year.

Signed by:

Swarna Latha Surineedi
Director

Singapore
30 June 2025

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		\$	\$
Turnover	3	907,168	579,780
Cost of Sales		(297,083)	(276,022)
Other Income		-	-
Staff Cost	4	(374,284)	(219,165)
Other Operating Expenses	5	(180,951)	(74,253)
Depreciation	17	(51,676)	(3,989)
Profit before Taxation		3,174	6,351
Taxation	6a	(135)	(439)
Net Profit after Taxation		3,039	5,912
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		3,039	5,912

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

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
		\$	\$
Plant and Equipment	17	103,010	7,213
Current Assets			
Cash and Bank Balance	16	15,266	6,632
Trade Receivables	8	8,549	16,386
Other Receivables		103,172	26,758
Inventories		409,051	238,516
		<u>536,038</u>	<u>288,292</u>
Less: Current Liabilities			
Amount due to Director	11	-	-
Trade Payables	15	391,204	252,795
Other Payables		220,776	17,900
Provision for Taxation	6c	574	1,355
		<u>612,554</u>	<u>272,050</u>
		(76,516)	16,242
Net Current Assets		<u><u>26,494</u></u>	<u><u>23,455</u></u>
Equity			
Share Capital	7	1,000	1,000
Retained Profit		25,494	22,455
		<u><u>26,494</u></u>	<u><u>23,455</u></u>

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

	Share Capital	Retained Profit	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at 31 December 2022	1,000	16,543	17,543
Total Comprehensive Income	-	5,912	5,912
Balance as at 31 December 2023	1,000	22,455	23,455
Total Comprehensive Income	-	3,039	3,039
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1,000	25,494	26,494

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

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Profit before Taxation	3,174	6,351
Adjustments:	-	-
Depreciation	51,676	3,989
Operating Cash Before Working Capital Changes	54,850	10,340
Working Capital Changes:		
Trade Receivables	7,837	6,131
Other Receivables	(76,414)	(26,758)
Inventories	(170,535)	(114,751)
Other Payables	202,876	17,544
Trade Payables	138,409	103,768
Cash Used in Operating Activities	157,023	(3,726)
Tax paid	(916)	-
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	156,107	(3,726)
Investing Activities		
Purchase of Fixed Asset	(147,473)	(7,645)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(147,473)	(7,645)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Amount Due from Director	-	-
Issuance Share Capital	-	-
Net Cash Generated from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,634	(11,371)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the financial Year	6,632	18,003
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the Financial Year	15,266	6,632
Comprising:	\$	\$
Cash and Bank Balance	15,266	6,632

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

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

1. Corporate Information

The financial statements of the Company, which is incorporated in Singapore, are prepared for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors issued on the date of directors' statement.

The registered office of the Company is located at 14 Belilios Lane Singapore 219958.

The principal activities of the Company are those of Minimart and fast food outlets.

There have been no significant changes these activities during the financial year.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") as required by the Companies Act.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future years affected.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company.

(b) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

Sales of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised upon the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer. Revenue is not recognised to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated cost or the possible return of goods.

(c) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economy benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end each reporting year and adjusted to reflect the current basis 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 material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(e) Functional Currency and Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional Currency

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

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in SGD and recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at transaction dates. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange difference arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting year are recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Leases 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 years which they are incurred.

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

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on 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.

(g) Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

The Company makes contribution to the Central Provident Fund ("CPF"), scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the year in which the related service is performed.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expenses as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Financial Instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurements

Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, and through the amortization process.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (and, where applicable, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income) is recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Such financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables, and bank borrowings.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires, When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Taxes

(a) Current income tax

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

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

(b) Deferred Tax

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the assets are realized, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting year.

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

(j) Related Party

A related party is defined as one in which there are common shareholders / directors who control and exercise significant influence in making financial and operating decisions.

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Directors are considered key management personnel.

(k) Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than hedging instruments, if any, can be divided into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loan and receivables and available-for sale financial assets. Financial assets are assigned to the different categories by management on initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. The designation of financial assets is re-evaluated, and classification may be changed at the reporting date with the exception that the designation of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is not revocable.

All financial assets are recognised on their trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. All financial assets that are not classified as fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, plus transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial instruments occurs when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments expire or are transferred and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. An assessment for impairment is undertaken at least at each Statement of Financial Position date whether or not there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Financial Assets (continued)

Non-compounding interest and other cash flows resulting from holding financial assets are recognised in profit or loss when received, regardless of how the related carrying amount of the financial assets is measured.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivables. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the Statement of Financial Position date, which are then classified as non-current assets.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Any change in their value is recognised in profit or loss. Any reversal shall not result in a carrying amount that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had any impairment loss not been recognised at the date of the impairment is reversed. Any reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Receivables are provided against when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due to it in accordance with the original terms of the receivables. The amount of provision for impairment is determined as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. Loans and receivables include trade and non-trade balances with third parties.

(l) Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets subject to impairment are reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated.

If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, then the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong will be identified. For assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. All individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell and value-in-use, based on an internal discounted cash flows evaluation. Any impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation in which case it is charged to equity. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount or when there is an indication that the impairment loss recognised for the asset no longer exists or decreases.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited directly to equity under the heading revaluation surplus. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense in the profit or loss, a reversal of that impairment loss is recognised as income in the profit or loss.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Computer - 3 years

The residual values, if any, and useful lives of plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate at each statement of financial position date. The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end to ensure that the method and year of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefit embodied in the items of plant and equipment. Fully depreciated plant and equipment are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

The cost of plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the plant and equipment to working condition for its intended use. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of plant and equipment if the obligation for the dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred because of acquiring or using the asset. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/ losses on qualifying cash flows hedges of foreign currency purchases of plant and equipment, if any.

When plant and equipment are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the financial statements and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the profit or loss. Subsequent expenditure relating to the plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the plant and equipment when it is probable that future economic benefits, more than the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing plant and equipment, will flow to the enterprise. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

3. Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced value of services rendered and goods sold during the financial year.

4. Staff Cost

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Director Fees	12,849	-
Salary	330,582	204,180
CPF and SDL	30,853	14,985
	374,284	219,165

5. Other Operating Expenses

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Rent	140,414	44,658
Others	40,537	29,595
	180,951	74,253

6. Taxation

a) Tax Expense	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Current Taxation – on results for	135	439

Reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate for the financial year ended were as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
b) (Loss) / Profit before taxation	3,174	6,351
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17%	540	1,080
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	-	678
Income not deductible for tax purpose	-	-
Tax effect on exemption	(405)	(1,319)
Corporate tax rebate	-	-
Tax expense	135	439

c) Movements in Provision for Taxation

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,355	916
Tax paid	(916)	-
Current year taxation	135	439
Balance at the end of the year	574	1,355

7. Share Capital

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	No. of Shares		\$	\$
Issued and Paid Up Shares	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

All issued ordinary shares have no par value and are fully paid. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally regarding the Company's residual asset.

8. Trade Receivables

The average credit year on sale of services is 0 to 30 days (2023: 0 to 30 days). No interest is charged on trade receivables.

9. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

New FRS, amendments to FRS and interpretations that are not yet effective for the financial years beginning on or after 1 Jan 2024 have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company upon initial application.

10. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations which becomes effective during the financial year. The adoption of these new/revised FRSs and INT FRSs has no material effect on the financial statements

11. Amount Due to Director

The amount due to director non-trade, unsecured, interest-free and repayable upon demand.

12. Capital Risk Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios to support its business and maximise shareholder's value.

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it, considering changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholder, return capital to shareholder or issue new shares.

The gearing ratio is calculated as debt divided by total capital. Debt is calculated as Trade payables. Total capital is calculated as total equity plus debt.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Debt	611,980	270,695
Total Equity	26,494	23,455
Total Capital	<u>638,474</u>	<u>294,150</u>
Gearing Ratio	195%	92%

13. Financial Instruments

Fair Values

The carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values.

The Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at Statement of Financial Position date would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

Classification of Financial Instruments

The following tables set out the classification of financial instruments at the end of the reporting years:

<u>2024</u>	<u>Loans and Receivables</u>	<u>Liabilities at Amortised cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Financial Asset			
Cash and Bank Balance	15,266	-	15,266
Other Receivables	8,549	-	8,549
Trade Receivables	103,172	-	103,172
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	-	391,204	436,204
Other Payables	-	220,776	220,776

14. Financial Risk Management

The main risk arising from the Company's financial instruments are summarised below:

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Company's business activities. It includes the risks of not being able to fund the business activities at settlement dates and liquidate assets in a timely manner at a reasonable price. The Company manages its liquidity risk by placing its cash and cash equivalents with reputable banks and financing its business activities through the use of funds from the shareholder.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	On demand or within 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
<u>2024</u>	\$	\$
Trade Payables	391,204	-
Other Payables	220,776	-

15. Trade Payables

The average credit year on cost of services is 0 to 30 days (2022: 0 to 30 days). No interest is charged on trade Payables

16. Cash and Bank Balances

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	\$	\$
Cash and BankBalance	15,266	6,632

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17. Plant and Equipment

Cost	Equipments	Total
	\$	\$
At 31 December 2021	4,439	4,439
Additions	3,117	3,117
At 31 December 2022	7,556	7,556
Additions	7,645	7,645
At 31 December 2023	15,201	7,556
Additions	147,473	147,473
At 31 December 2024	<u>162,674</u>	<u>162,674</u>
Accumulated Depreciation		
At 31 December 2021	1,480	1,480
Charge for the year	2,519	2,519
At 31 December 2023	3,999	3,999
Charge for the year	3,989	3,989
At 31 December 2023	7,988	7,988
Charge for the year	51,676	51,676
At 31 December 2024	<u>59,664</u>	<u>59,664</u>
Net Carrying Amount		
At 31 December 2024	<u>103,010</u>	<u>103,010</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>7,213</u>	<u>7,213</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>3,557</u>	<u>3,557</u>

18. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the company.30 June 2025.

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Revenue	907,168	579,780
Cost of Sales		
Opening Stock	238,516	123,765
Purchase	445,906	367,237
Wages	-	-
Packing Expenses	559	588
Delivery Charges	21,153	22,948
Closing Stock	(409,051)	(238,516)
	(297,083)	(276,022)
Gross Profit	610,085	303,758
Other incme	-	-
Staff Cost		
Salaries	330,582	204,180
Director Fees	12,849	-
CPF and SDL	30,853	14,985
Levy	-	-
	(374,284)	(219,165)
Other Operating Expenses		
Accounting Charges	100	144
Bank Charges	838	446
Business Promotion	666	7,415
General Expenses	4,058	1,688
Printing and Stationeries	455	-
Professional Fee	500	500
Repair and Maintenance	11,059	7,427
License	304	314
Telecom	4,022	2,350
Rent	140,414	44,658
Utilities	18,535	9,311
Warehoues Rent	-	-
	(180,951)	(74,253)
Depreciation	(51,676)	(3,989)
Profit before Taxation	3,174	6,351

above statement does not form part of the unaudited financial statements.

SAMPOORNA SWADESI PTE. LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

UEN 202112950W

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024
