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CLA Global TS Public Accounting Corporation
UEN: 200507237N / Incorporated with limited liability

# DAS International Services Ltd.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Company Registration No. 201111119G)

## Audited Financial Statements
## For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2024

**DAS International Services Ltd.**
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

**Financial Statements**
For the financial year ended 31 March 2024

**Contents**

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of DAS International Services Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying 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 of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year covered by the financial statements; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

**Directors**

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

Lee Siew Pin Eric
Lee Siang
Kaka Singh s/o Dalip Singh
Kevin Kwek Yiu Wing
Tan Guan Hiang
Wong May-Lyn

**Arrangements to enable director to acquire shares or debentures**

As the Company is limited by guarantee, matters relating to interest in shares, debentures, dividends or share options are not applicable.

**Independent auditor**

The independent auditor, CLA Global TS Public Accounting Corporation, has expressed its willingness to accept reappointment.

On behalf of the directors

..............................................
Lee Siew Pin Eric
*Director*

..............................................
Lee Siang
*Director*

**29 August 2024**

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of DAS International Services Ltd.

## Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

*Opinion*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of DAS International Services Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of financial activities, and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act"), the Charities Act 1994 and other relevant regulations (the "Charities Act and Regulations") 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 financial year ended on that date.

*Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics Applicable to 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 Matter*

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2023 were audited by another firm of auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 31 August 2023.

*Other Information*

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

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

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

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of DAS International Services Ltd. (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of
## DAS International Services Ltd. (continued)

*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* (continued)

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

- 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 director 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.

CLA Global TS

**CLA Global TS Public Accounting Corporation**
**Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants**

**Singapore**
**29 August 2024**

| | Note | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ |
| **INCOME** | | | |
| Income from charitable activities | 3 | 419,731 | 384,059 |
| | | | |
| **EXPENDITURES** | | | |
| Charitable activities | 4 | 369,047 | 325,382 |
| Governance costs | | 3,087 | 2,900 |
| **Total expenditures** | | 372,134 | 328,282 |
| | | | |
| **Net surplus before contribution** | | 47,597 | 55,777 |
| Contribution to Parent | 10 | (35,000) | (110,000) |
| **Net surplus/ (deficit)** | | 12,597 | (54,223) |
| | | | |
| **Reconciliation of funds** | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | | 24,223 | 78,446 |
| | | | |
| Total funds carried forward | | 36,820 | 24,223 |

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.*

| | Note | 2024<br>$ | 2023<br>$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 5 | 13,310 | 1,398 |
| Cash and bank balances | | 225,531 | 119,041 |
| | | 238,841 | 120,439 |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Plant and equipment | 6 | 32 | 781 |
| **Total assets** | | 238,873 | 121,220 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 7 | 112,294 | 41,329 |
| Other liabilities | 8 | 89,759 | 55,668 |
| **Total liabilities** | | 202,053 | 96,997 |
| **Net assets** | | 36,820 | 24,223 |
| **Fund** | | | |
| General fund | 9 | 36,820 | 24,223 |
| **Total equity** | | 36,820 | 24,223 |

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.*

| | Note | 2024<br>$ | 2023<br>$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Net surplus/ (deficit) | | 12,597 | (54,223) |
| | | | |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| - Depreciation of plant and equipment | 6 | 748 | 749 |
| - Plant and equipment written off | | 1 | 2 |
| | | 13,346 | (53,472) |
| Changes in working capital: | | | |
| - Trade and other receivables | | (11,912) | 5,066 |
| - Trade and other payables | | 70,965 | 3,580 |
| - Other liabilities | | 34,091 | (1,367) |
| **Net cash provided by/ (used in) operating activities** | | 106,490 | (46,193) |
| | | | |
| **Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and bank balances** | | 106,490 | (46,193) |
| | | | |
| **Cash and bank balances** | | | |
| Beginning of the financial year | | 119,041 | 165,234 |
| **End of the financial year** | | 225,531 | 119,041 |

*The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.*

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

## 1. General information

The Company is a public company limited by guarantee, and is domiciled and incorporated in Singapore. The Company is registered as a charity under the Charities Act 1994 with effect from 14 November 2012. The Company is exempt from income tax. The Company is not an institution of public character and it did not conduct any fund-raising activity during the reporting year.

The principal activities are those of the provision of assessments and professional services to students in Singapore and the region who have a range of Specific Learning Differences, behavioural difficulties and developmental disorders.

The Company's registered office and its principal place of business is at 73 Bukit Timah Road, #05-01 Rex House, Singapore 229832. Its parent company is the Dyslexia Association of Singapore, which is incorporated in Singapore.

Each member of the Company has undertaken to contribute such amounts notexceeding $100 to the assets of the Company in the event the Company is wound upand the monies are required for payment of the liabilities of the Company. The Company had four (4) members at the end of the reporting year.

## 2. Material accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

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

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with FRSs requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions. There are no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

***Interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2023***

On 1 April 2023, the Company has adopted the new or amended FRSs and Interpretations of FRSs ("INT FRSs") that are mandatory for application for the financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the transitional provisions in the respective FRSs and INT FRSs.

The adoption of these new or amended FRSs and INT FRSs did not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and had no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years except for the below:

***Amendments* to FRS 1 and FRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies**

The Company has adopted the amendments to FRS 1 for the first time in the current financial year. The amendments change the requirements in FRS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

## 2 Material accounting policies (continued)

### 2.2 Income recognition

Income 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.

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

(i) Programme fees are recognised over the period of the academic year or program duration.

(ii) Assessment fees are recognised at a point in time when the dyslexia assessments are rendered.

The advance receipts and billings are deferred in the statement of financial position as “Other liabilities” and is recognised as income when the programme and assessment services are rendered.

### 2.3 Expenditures

All expenditures are classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to that activity.

*Charitable activities*

Expenditure on charitable activities comprises all costs incurred in the pursuit of the charitable objects of the Company. Those costs, where not wholly attributable, are apportioned between the categories of charitable expenditure. The total costs of each category of charitable expenditure therefore include an apportionment of support costs, where possible.

*Governance costs*

Governance costs include the costs of governance arrangements, which relate to the general running of the Company as opposed to the direct management functions inherent in generating funds, service delivery and programme or project work.

Expenditure on the governance of the Company will normally include both direct and related support costs which include internal and external audit, apportioned manpower costs and general costs in supporting the governance activities, legal advice for governing board members, and costs associated with constitutional and statutory requirements.

### 2.4 Fund accounting

Income and expenditure relating to the main activities of the Company are accounted for through the General Fund in the statement of financial activities. Income and expenditure relating to funds set up for contributions received and expenditure incurred for specific purposes are accounted for through the Restricted Funds in the statement of financial activities.

### 2.5 Financial assets

*(a) Classification and measurement*

The Company classifies its financial assets as amortised cost.

The classification of debt instruments depends on the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial assets.

**2 Material accounting policies** (continued)

**2.5 Financial assets** (continued)

*(a) Classification and measurement (continued)*

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value.

At subsequent measurement

*(i) Debt instruments*

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash and bank balances and trade and other receivables.

Amortised cost: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

(b) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 11(b) details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

For cash and bank balances and other receivables, the general 3 stage approach is applied. Credit loss allowance is based on 12-month expected credit loss if there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition of the assets. If there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, lifetime expected credit loss will be calculated and recognised.

*(c) Recognition and derecognition*

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

## 2 Material accounting policies (continued)

### 2.6 Trade and other payables

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

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

### 2.7 Income taxes

The Company and its subsidiaries are approved charities under the Charities Act 1994 and under the Income Tax Act 1947. Accordingly, the entities are exempt from incometax.

### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with financial institutions which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature.

## 3. Income from charitable activities

| | 2024<br>$ | 2023<br>$ |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from contracts with customers: | | |
| (i) Programme fees – Over time | 389,598 | 366,009 |
| (ii) Assessment fees – Point in time | 30,133 | 18,050 |
| | 419,731 | 384,059 |

## 4. Expenditures – charitable activities

| | 2024<br>$ | 2023<br>$ |
|---|---|---|
| Administrative expenses (Note 10(a)) | 78,779 | 71,462 |
| Plant and equipment written off | 1 | 2 |
| Depreciation of plant and equipment (Note 6) | 748 | 749 |
| Insurance | 2,437 | 2,414 |
| Trainer fees and other related costs | 272,453 | 240,750 |
| Other expenses | 14,629 | 10,005 |
| | 369,047 | 325,382 |

## 5. Trade and other receivables

| | 2024<br>$ | 2023<br>$ |
|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables | | |
| - Non-related parties | 12,218 | - |
| Prepayments | 1,092 | 1,398 |
| Trade and other receivables | 13,310 | 1,398 |

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days' terms.

## 6. Plant and equipment

| | Equipment and furniture<br>$ | Software<br>$ | Total<br>$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2024** | | | |
| ***Cost*** | | | |
| Beginning of financial year | 20,120 | 13,076 | 33,196 |
| Disposal/written off | (688) | - | (688) |
| End of financial year | 19,432 | 13,076 | 32,508 |
| ***Accumulated depreciation*** | | | |
| Beginning of financial year | 20,099 | 12,316 | 32,415 |
| Depreciation charge (Note 4) | - | 748 | 748 |
| Disposal/written off | (687) | - | (687) |
| End of financial year | 19,412 | 13,064 | 32,476 |
| ***Net book value*** | | | |
| End of financial year | 20 | 12 | 32 |
| **2023** | | | |
| ***Cost*** | | | |
| Beginning of financial year | 23,309 | 13,076 | 36,385 |
| Disposal/written off | (3,189) | - | (3,189) |
| End of financial year | 20,120 | 13,076 | 33,196 |
| ***Accumulated depreciation*** | | | |
| Beginning of financial year | 23,286 | 11,567 | 34,853 |
| Depreciation charge (Note 4) | - | 749 | 749 |
| Disposal/written off | (3,187) | - | (3,187) |
| End of financial year | 20,099 | 12,316 | 32,415 |
| ***Net book value*** | | | |
| End of financial year | 21 | 760 | 781 |

## 7. Trade and other payables

| | 2024 $ | 2023 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Trade payables | | |
| - Non-related parties | 11,565 | 7,965 |
| Other payables | | |
| - Amount owing to Parent | 89,573 | 21,089 |
| - Accrued Administrative expenses to Parent | 7,790 | 9,235 |
| - Accruals | 3,366 | 3,040 |
| | 100,729 | 33,364 |
| Trade and other payables | 112,294 | 41,329 |

Amount owing to Parent is interest free, unsecured and are payable on demand.

## 8. Other liabilities

The other liabilities primarily relate to advance consideration received from customers and advance billing to the customers.

| | 2024 $ | 2023 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Advance receipts and billings | 89,759 | 55,668 |

(i) Revenue recognised in relation to other liabilities

| | 2024 $ | 2023 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue recognised in current period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year | | |
| - Programme and assessment fees | 55,668 | 57,035 |

(ii) Unsatisfied performance obligations

| | 2024 $ | 2023 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at 31 March | | |
| - Programme and assessment fees | 89,759 | 55,668 |

Management expects that the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as at 31 March 2024 and 2023 will be recognised as income in next financial year.

## 9. General fund

The general fund is mainly made up of funds from programme and assessment fees and is used for the general purposes of the Company.

## 10. Related party transactions

Dyslexia Association of Singapore (“DAS) is the parent company of the Company (see Note 1).

All trustees/office bearers (except for the full time employees), or people connected with them, do not receive remuneration, or other benefits, from the Company for whichthey are responsible, or from institutions connected with the Company.

Related company in these financial statements refer only to the subsidiary of the Parent.

The related party balances are unsecured, interest-free, unless stated otherwise, andsubject to the normal credit terms of the respective parties and are repayable on demand.

There are transactions and arrangements between the Company and members of the group and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements.

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

*(a) Significant transactions with the Parent*

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Course fees charged by Parent | 2,572 | 6,684 |
| Administrative expenses charged by the Parent (Note 4) | 78,779 | 71,462 |
| Trainer fees charged by the Parent | 268,242 | 232,077 |
| Insurance and administrative expenses charged out by the Parent to the Company | 6,580 | 7,090 |
| Contribution to Parent * | 35,000 | 110,000 |
| Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities on behalf of the Parent | 296,314 | 312,315 |

* Contribution to Parent is in relation to the grant given by the Parent to the Company in 2012 and 2013 to enable the Company to undertake programmes of work identified by the Parent as necessary to meet the Group’s objectives. For information only, the balance of grants to be returned after the total contribution of $470,000 to Parent as at reporting date amounts to $330,000

*(b) Significant transactions with a related party*

Professional fees paid to a firm of which a director is a member amounted to $3,190 (2023: $1,647).

## 11. Financial risk management

***Financial risk factors***

The Company’s activities expose it to market risk (including currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk.

The Company’s overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company’s financial performance. As at the balance sheet date, the Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instrument for trading purposes.

## 11. Financial risk management (continued)

***Financial risk factors*** *(continued)*

Risk management is integral to the whole business of the Company. The Company has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. The management continually monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

### (a) Market risk

*(i) Currency risk*

Foreign currency risk arises from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company. The Company does not have significant exposure to currency risk as it operates only in Singapore. Revenue and expenses are predominantly denominated in Singapore Dollar.

*(ii) Interest rate risk*

The interest from financial assets including cash and bank balances is not significant.

### (b) Credit risk

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

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner. These arise principally from cash balances with banks, cash equivalents and receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the total of the fair value of the financial assets at the end of the reporting year. Credit risk on cash balances with banks is limited because the counter-parties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. For expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets, the simplified approach applied by the entity (that is, to measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at initial recognition and throughout its life) is permitted by the financial reporting standard on financial instruments for financial assets that do not have a significant financing component, such as the trade receivables and other current financial assets. For credit risk on the current financial assets an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reviews and assessments of credit exposures in excess of designated limits are made. Renewals and reviews of credits limits are subject to the same review process.

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 considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information when there are indicators of credit risk.

**11. Financial risk management** (continued)

**(b) Credit risk** (continued)

The Company's credit risk exposure in relation to trade receivables under FRS 109 as at 31 March 2024 and 2023 are set out follows:

| | Not past due | Past due 1 - 30 days | Past due 31 -60 days | Past due More than 90 days | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **Company** | | | | | |
| **Trade receivables** | | | | | |
| 31 March 2024 | 12,165 | - | - | 53 | 12,218 |
| 31 March 2023 | - | - | - | - | - |

No expected loss rate are assigned and no loss allowances are recognised as the Company do not expect any credit losses which is material from its trade receivables.

There is no concentration of credit risk.

**(c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be settled at their contractual maturity. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 30 days (2023: 30 days). The other payables are with short-term durations. The classification of financial assets is shown in the statement of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is necessary.

The reporting entity monitors its liquidity risk maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by Management to finance the reporting entity's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The following table analyses the non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturity (contractual undiscounted cash flows):

| | Less than 1 year | Between 1 and 2 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| **At 31 March 2024** | | | |
| Trade and other payables* | 100,729 | - | 100,729 |
| **At 31 March 2023** | | | |
| Trade and other payables* | 34,438 | - | 34,438 |

The above amounts disclosed in the maturity analysis are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position. When the counter-party has a choice of when an amount is paid, the liability is included on the basis of the earliest date on which it can be required to pay.

**Exclude GST payables*

**11. Financial risk management** (continued)

**(d) Capital risk**

The Company reviews its capital structure at least annually to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the Company comprises the accumulated funds. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from prior year.

**(e) Fair value measurement**

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities as reported on the statement of financial position, approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

**(f) Financial instruments by category**

The carrying amounts of the different categories of financial instruments are as follows:

| | 2024<br>$ | 2023<br>$ |
|---|---|---|
| Financial assets, at amortised cost | | |
| Trade and other receivables* | 12,218 | - |
| Cash and bank balances | 225,531 | 119,041 |
| Total financial assets measured at amortised cost | 237,749 | 119.041 |
| | | |
| Financial liabilities, at amortised cost | | |
| Trade and other payables* | 100,729 | 34,438 |

**Exclude prepayments and GST payables.*

**12. New or revised accounting standards and interpretations**

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 March 2024 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

**13. Authorisation of financial statements**

These financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 were authorised for issued in accordance with a resolution of Board of Directors of DAS International Services Ltd. on 29 August 2024.