

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in Republic of Singapore)
(Reg. No. 201324866 N)

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

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STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Steel Network (Holdings) Pte. Ltd. (the Company) for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

Opinion of the directors,

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 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 debts as and when they fall due.

Directors

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

SRINIVAS SUKUMAR

ILAYA ARUNACHALAM SHANMUGASAMY BALAMURUGAN

KALASEGARAN S/O GENKATHARAN (Deceased on 18-12-2023)

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares or 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.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

According to the Register of Directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, 1967(the "Act"), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year has no interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations, except as stated below:

Names of Directors	Shares of Rs.10/- each	
	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
SHARES IN HOLDING COMPANY		
SHANKARA BUILDING PRODUCTS LIMITED		
SRINIVAS SUKUMAR	11,578,787	11,588,787

Mr. Srinivas Sukumar, who by virtue of his interest of not less than 20% of the issued share capital of the holding company, is deemed to have an interest in whole of the share capital of the Company.

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Share options

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

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under options at the end of the financial year.

Auditor

MGI N Rajan Associates has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Ilaya Arunachalam Shanmugasamy Balamurugan
Director

Srinivas Sukumar
Director

Date:

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSTION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 US\$	2023 US\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,487	7,665
		1,487	7,665
TOTAL ASSETS		1,487	7,665
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables	5	11,617	8,053
		11,617	8,053
EQUITY			
Share capital	6	47,640	47,640
Accumulated (losses)		(57,770)	(48,028)
		(10,130)	(388)
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,487	7,665

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 US\$	2023 US\$
Revenue		-	-
Expenses			
Operating expenses		9,742	8,464
Total Expenses		9,742	8,464
(Loss) before tax	8	(9,742)	(8,464)
Tax expense	9	-	-
(Loss) for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year		(9,742)	(8,464)

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Share capital US\$	Accumulated (losses) US\$	Total US\$
Balance as at 31 March 2022	47,640	(39,564)	8,076
(Loss) for the year representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	(8,464)	(8,464)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	47,640	(48,028)	(388)
(Loss) for the year representing total comprehensive income for the year	-	(9,742)	(9,742)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	47,640	(57,770)	(10,130)

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024 US\$	2023 US\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) before tax		(9,742)	(8,464)
Operating (loss) before reinvestment of capital		(9,742)	(8,464)
Increase / (Decrease) in other payables		3,564	(428)
Net cash (used in) operating activities		(6,178)	(8,892)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(6,178)	(8,892)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		7,665	16,557
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4	1,487	7,665

(The annexed notes form an integral part of and should read in conjunction with these financial statements.)

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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

1. GENERAL

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE. LTD. (the “Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with its registered office & principal place of business at no. 10 Jalan Besar, #10-12 Sim Lim Tower, Singapore – 208787.

The principal activities of the Company are that of wholesale of metals and metal ores except general hardware manufacture, distribution of roofing sheet, steel pipes and general hardware , whole sale trade including general importers and exporters.

However the Company has not done any business and remained dormant during the financial year.

The immediate and ultimate holding Company is Shankara Building Products Limited, a company incorporated in India.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been drawn up in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”). The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in United States dollar (US\$), which is the Company’s functional currency.

Going Concern Assumption

For the financial year ended 31 March 2024 the Company’s current liabilities exceeded current assets by USD 10,130 (2023: USD 388) respectively. These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The director is of the view that it is appropriate for the financial statements of the Company to be prepared on going concern basis as its shareholder has undertaken to provide continuing financial support so that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

2.2 Adoptions 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 which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on 1 April 2023. These standards did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but not yet effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2023, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective cont'd...

The following Standards, which are relevant to the Company new / revised FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Company, that have been issued but not effective are as follows.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> : Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1-Jan-24
Amendments to FRS 116 <i>Leases</i> : Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1-Jan-24
Amendments to FRS 1 <i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i> : Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1-Jan-24
Amendments to FRS 7 <i>Statement of Cash Flows</i> and FRS 107 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> : Supplier Finance	1-Jan-24
Amendments to FRS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> : Lack of Exchangeability	1-Jan-25
Amendments to FRS 110 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> and FRS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> : Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be Determined

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

2.4 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting period are recognized in profit or loss.

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

2.5 Financial instruments

a) 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 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

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 recognized in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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

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 and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

2.6 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 180 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.

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of 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.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONT'D

2.7 Impairment of non-financial assets cont'd...

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

A previously recognized 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 recognized. 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 recognized previously. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

2.8 Taxes

a) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods 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 periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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 taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONT'D

2.9 Taxes cont'd...

c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

Where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.11 Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits 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.

2.12 Related party

A Party is considered to be related to the Company if:-

- a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:
 - (i) Has control or joint control over the Company;
 - (ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of parent of the Company.
- b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (iv) The entity and the Company are members of the same Company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others)
 - (v) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a Company of which the other entity is a member)
 - (vi) Both entities are joint venture of the same third party

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONT'D

2.12 Related party cont'd...

- (vii) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third Entity
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a)
- (x) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity)
The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

2.13 Share capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, 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. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods. However no estimates and assumptions are made during the financial year.

The management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgments made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024	2023
	US\$	US\$
Cash at bank	1,487	7,665

5. OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
	US\$	US\$
Accruals	11,617	8,053

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

6. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024	2024	2023	2023
	No. of	US\$	No. of	US\$
	Shares		Shares	
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
At beginning of the year	47,640	47,640	47,640	47,640
Capital reduction	-	-	-	-
At end of the year	47,640	47,640	47,640	47,640

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

7. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains strong credit rating and net current asset position in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The capital structure of the company comprises issued share capital and retained earnings.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial year ended 31 March 2024 and financial year ended 31 March 2023.

8. LOSS BEFORE TAX

Loss before tax has been arrived at after charging :

	2024	2023
	US\$	US\$
Director fees	3,007	3,393
Professional fees	1,179	1,153
Filing charges	415	415

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

9. TAX EXPENSE

No provision for tax has been made in the current year as the Company remained dormant during the year.

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operation. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk).

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

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

a. Credit risk

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. For other financial assets (including cash at bank) the Company minimizes 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 no trade receivables as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024

Exposure of credit risk

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

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D...)

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	Contractual amount/carrying amount	One year or less
2024	US\$	US\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,487	1,487
Total undiscounted financial assets	1,487	1,487
Financial liabilities		
Other payables	11,617	11,617
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	11,617	11,617
Total net undiscounted financial assets	(10,130)	(10,130)
	Contractual amount/carrying amount	One year or less
2023	US\$	US\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,665	7,665
Total undiscounted financial assets	7,665	7,665
Financial liabilities		
Other payables	8,053	8,053
Amount due to holding company	-	-
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	8,053	8,053
Total net undiscounted financial assets	(388)	(388)

11. FAIR VALUES

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Cash and cash equivalents and Other payables.

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT BY CATEGORY

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

	2024	2023
	US\$	US\$
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,487	7,665
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,487	7,665
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Other payables	11,617	8,053
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	11,617	8,053

13. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ISSUE

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on the date of the Directors' Statement.

STEEL NETWORK (HOLDINGS) PTE.LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

(This does not form part of audited financial statements)

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024	2023
	US\$	US\$
Other Income	-	-
Operating Expenses		
Audit fees	3,846	2,559
Filing charges	415	415
Directors fees	3,007	3,393
Professional fees	1,179	1,153
Registered office fees	617	617
Bank charges	678	327
	9,742	8,464
(Loss) for the year	(9,742)	(8,464)