

STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED
COMPANY REGISTRATION NO: 202439066G

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM
23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION)
TO 31 MARCH 2025

STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025

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STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED
COMPANY REGISTRATION NO: 202439066G
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The directors of Sterling Overseas Pte. Limited ("Company") are pleased to present their statement together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial period ended 31 March 2025.

1 Opinion of directors

In the opinion of the directors,

- a) the financial statements set out on pages 3 to 20 of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the period 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.

2 Directors

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

Wai Kong Chong	<i>(Appointed on 23 September 2024)</i>
Anish Agarwal	<i>(Appointed on 23 September 2024)</i>
Atul Aggarwal	<i>(Appointed on 23 September 2024)</i>

3 Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

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

4 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 period had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company.

5 Share options

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

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

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial period.

STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED
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FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2025 (CONT'D)

6 Independent Auditor

The independent auditor, Grant Thornton Audit LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the board of directors

Signed by:



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ATUL AGGARWAL

Director

DocuSigned by:



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ANISH AGARWAL

Director

Date : 07 May 2025



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sterling Overseas Pte. Limited (the Company) which comprise the statement of financial position of the as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from 23 September 2024 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2025, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the period from 23 September 2024 (date of incorporation) to 31 March 2025.

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 for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matters

The financial statements of the Company cover the period since incorporation from 23 September 2024 to 31 March 2025. These being the Company's first set of accounts, there are no comparative figures.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Statement but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED

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 skepticism 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Grant Thornton Audit LLP

GRANT THORNTON AUDIT LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
7 May 2025

STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED
COMPANY REGISTRATION NO: 202439066G

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSIITON
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	31 Mar 2025 USD
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Deposits	5	7,500
		<u>7,500</u>
Current assets		
Prepayments	5	5,737
		<u>5,737</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>13,237</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Capital and reserves		
Share capital	6	1,000
Accumulated losses		(20,622)
Total equity		<u>(19,622)</u>
Current liabilities		
Amount due to immediate holding company	7	18,766
Other payables	8	14,093
Total current liabilities		<u>32,859</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>13,237</u></u>

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

STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED
COMPANY REGISTRATION NO: 202439066G

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	From 23 Sept 2024 (Date of incorporation) to 31 Mar 2025 USD
Revenue		-
Other expenses	9-	(20,622)
Loss before tax		(20,622)
Income tax expense	10	-
Loss for the period, representing total comprehensive loss for the period		(20,622)

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

STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	Share capital USD	Accumulated losses USD	Total equity USD
2025				
At incorporation date, 23 September 2024		-	-	-
Issue of ordinary shares on incorporation date	5	1,000	-	1,000
Loss for the period, representing total comprehensive loss for the period		-	(20,622)	(20,622)
As at 31 March 2025		1,000	(20,622)	(19,622)

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

STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED
COMPANY REGISTRATION NO: 202439066G

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	From 23 Sept 2024 (Date of incorporation) to 31 Mar 2025 USD
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax		(20,622)
Changes in working capital:		
Deposits	5	(7,500)
Prepayments	5	(5,737)
Amount due to immediate holding company	7	19,766
Other payables	8	14,093
Net cash flows used in operating activities		<u>-</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
		<u>-</u>
Net cash generated from investing activities		<u>-</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
		<u>-</u>
Net cash generated from financing activities		<u>-</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of financial period		<u>-</u>
End of financial period		<u><u>-</u></u>

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

STERLING OVERSEAS PTE. LIMITED
COMPANY REGISTRATION NO: 202439066G

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025

1. General corporate information

Sterling Overseas Pte. Limited (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated in Singapore on 23 September 2024 with its registered office at 77 Robinson Road, #20-01, Robinson 77, Singapore (068896).

The principal activity is of Other Holding Companies.

The Company's immediate and ultimate holding company is Sterling Tools Limited, a company incorporated in India.

2. Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern as the immediate and ultimate holding company, Sterling Tools Limited, has undertaken to provide continuing financial support to the Company.

3. Material accounting policies

3.1 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. These financial statements cover the period from the date of incorporation on 23 September 2024 to 31 March 2025. These being set the first set of accounts there are no comparative figures.

The financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("US\$") which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information has been presented in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

3.2 New accounting standards and amendments

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 or after 1 April 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

3.3 FRS and FRS INT issued but not yet effective

The Company has not adopted the following applicable that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 21 and 101: Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 9 and 107: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Amendments to FRS 118: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
Amendments to FRS 119: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments to FRS 28 and 110: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

The Company does not intend to early adopt any of the above new / revised standards, interpretations and amendments to the existing standard. The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025

3. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

3.4 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies 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 rate of exchange ruling 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 recognised in profit or loss.

3.5 Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

i) Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

ii) At subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets that the asset is held with a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flow and its contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are classified as financial assets at amortised cost. Subsequent to initial recognition these 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 derecognised or impaired and through the amortisation process.

Financial assets at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at FVTPL if the financial asset is a financial asset held for trading, is not measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, or is irrevocably elected at initial recognition to be designated FVTPL if, by designating the financial asset as FVTPL, eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss. As at 31 March 2025, the Company does not hold any assets classified as FVTPL.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025

3. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

3.5 Financial instruments (cont'd)

a) Financial assets (cont'd)

iii) Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. 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 receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company uses the provision matrix as practical expedient to measuring ECLs on receivables, based on days past due from grouping of receivables with similar loss patterns. Receivables are grouped based on their nature. The provision matrix is based on historical observed loss rates over the expected life of the receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30-90 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.

iv) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gains or losses that have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

3.5 Financial instruments (cont'd)

b) Financial liabilities

i) Initial recognition

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.

ii) 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.

iii) De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or 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 are 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 the respective carrying amounts is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

3.6 Share capital

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

3.7 Income taxes

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

i) Income tax

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to taxable income in the financial 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 the reporting period.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 SEPTEMBER 2024 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 MARCH 2025

3. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

3.7 Income taxes (cont'd)

ii) Deferred tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible taxable 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 except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

3.8 Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
- i) has control or joint control of the reporting entity;
 - ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- (b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
- i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.
 - vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - vii) 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).
 - viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4. Significant accounting judgements 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. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. No critical accounting judgements or estimates were identified by management as requiring separate disclosure in the financial statements.

4.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e the "functional currency"). The financial statements of the Company are presented in USD, which has been determined as the functional and the presentation currency of the Company.

5. Deposits and prepayments

USD 7,500 represents a refundable security deposit placed with Trident Corporate Services (Singapore) Pte. Limited, which has been appointed to provide ongoing corporate support services to the Company, in relation to appointment of professional resident director. The deposit is held by Trident in accordance with the service agreement and is refundable upon termination, subject to the agreed terms.

USD 5,737 represents advance payments made to Trident Corporate Services (Singapore) Pte. Limited for professional services, including assistance with incorporation formalities, bank account setup, and ongoing administrative support.

These amounts were paid directly by the immediate and ultimate holding Company, Sterling Tools Limited, on behalf of the Company.

6. Share capital

	As at 31 Mar 2025	
	No. of shares	USD
Issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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7. Amount due to immediate holding company

Sterling Tools Limited, the immediate holding company, made a payment of USD 19,766 to a third-party service provider, Trident Corporate Services (Singapore) Pte. Limited, on behalf of the Company. This amount includes a capital contribution of USD 1,000, resulting in a net payable balance of USD 18,766 due from the Company to the holding company. The amount due is unsecured, non-trade, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

8. Other payables

	As at 31 Mar 2025 USD
Accrued expenses	9,788
Other creditors	4,305
	14,093

Other creditors include amounts payable to Trident Corporate Services (Singapore) Pte. Limited, a third-party service provider, for outsourced accounting and administrative services, including preparation of quarterly management accounts.

The balances are non-trade in nature and are repayable on demand.

Balances denominated in other currencies are as follow:

	As at 31 Mar 2025 USD
SGD	7,088

9. Other expenses

	From 23 Sept 2024 (Date of incorporation) to 31 Mar 2025 USD
Professional fees	13,534
Audit fees	7,088
	20,622

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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10. Income tax expense

No provision for taxation has been made in view of the loss incurred by the Company.

The tax expense on the results for the financial period varies from the amount of income tax determined by applying the Singapore standard rate of income tax to loss before taxation due to the following factors:-

Relationship between tax expense and accounting loss

The reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate are as follows:

	From 23 Sept 2024 (Date of incorporation) to 31 Mar 2025 USD
Loss before tax	(20,622)
Income tax benefit calculated at tax rate of 17%	(3,506)
Effects of:	
Non-tax deductible expenses	3,506
Income tax expense for the current period	-

11. Related party transactions

(a) Key management personnel compensation

The Company's key personnel is its directors. The Company has no service agreement with the director(s) and hence no remuneration has been recorded in the Company's financial statements. The directors do not have post-employment, termination and other long-term benefits, nor are they entitled to share-based payments.

(b) Payments on behalf by related party during the period

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following related party transactions took place between the Company and related parties during the period on terms agreed by the parties concerned:

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
Sterling Tools Limited	Holding Company
Wai Kong Chong	Director
Anish Agarwal	Director
Atul Aggarwal	Director

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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11. Related party transactions (cont'd)

(b) Payments on behalf by related party during the period (cont'd)

Transactions during the financial period ended 31 March 2025

Nature of transactions	From 23 Sept 2024 (Date of incorporation) to 31 Mar 2025 USD
Professional fees paid on behalf by immediate holding company	19,766
Balances as at 31 March 2025 ^(#)	31 Mar 2025 USD
Sterling Tools Limited - (Payable for professional fees paid)	18,766

^(#) Capital infusion into the Company is not disclosed under "Balances at the period-end" as it does not represent an outstanding exposure. Such amounts have been netted off against related dues under "Transactions during the period."

12. Financial risk management

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

The management reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks. The Company does not hold derivative instruments for speculative purposes as part of its risk management policy.

The following sections provide details regarding the Group's exposure to the abovementioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks

Market risk

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As at 31 March 2025, the Company does not have any interest-bearing loans with financial institutions, consequently, there is no exposure to fluctuations in the interest rates.

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12 Financial risk management (cont'd)

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk arises when transactions are denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk.

However, the Company does not have material transactional currency exposures. Therefore, no material foreign currency risk is expected and hence, no sensitivity analysis is prepared by the Company.

The table below depicts all the receivables and payable balances denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency.

Group	Denomination	31 Mar 2025
Other payables	SGD	<u>(7,088.00)</u>

Credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises when it enters into contracts with counterparties that may default on its contractual obligation. This results in a financial loss to the Company.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial assets is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the balance sheet.

The Company's current credit risk management policy is to deal with counter parties and financial institutions with high credit rating.

At reporting date, the Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any entity. The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial assets is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the balance sheet.

Liquidity risk

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises when it encounters difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring available funding from its related party / immediate holding company the short term for the purposes of meeting its liquidity requirements or settlement of its payables.

The table below present the maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 year USD	Between 1 and 2 years USD	Between 2 and 5 years USD	Total USD
<u>31-Mar-2025</u>				
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Amount due to immediate holding company	18,766	-	-	18,766
Other payables	14,093	-	-	14,093

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13. Fair value measurements

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, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The directors have determined that the fair value of financial assets and liabilities of the Company approximates their carrying values due to their short- term nature.

14. Financial instruments by category

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

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

	31 Mar 2025
	USD
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	
Deposits	7,500
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	
Amount due to immediate holding company	18,766
Other payables	14,093
	<u>32,859</u>

15. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company is able to continue as a going concern and maintains an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.

The capital structure of the Company consists of share capital and accumulated losses.

The management constantly reviews the capital structure to ensure the Company is able to service any debt obligations based on its operating cash flows.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

16. Events after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2025 and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

17. Authorisation of financial statements

The financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors on 7 May 2025.