

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

(Entity Number (“UEN”): 201816016G)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.
(Unique Entity Number (“UEN”): 201816016G)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

CONTENTS

Directors’ statement	-----	2 to 3
Statement of Financial Position	-----	4
Statement of Profit or Loss And other Comprehensive Income	-----	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	-----	6
Statement of Cash Flows	-----	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	-----	8 to 28

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

The directors present their annual report to the members together with the unaudited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 April 2020.

In our opinion:

- (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 30 April 2020 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended 30 April 2020; 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

The Board of Directors has, on that date of this statement, authorized these financial statements for issue.

1. DIRECTORS

The director in office at the date of this report is: -

Tan Lee Tuan

2. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS

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

3. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

According to the Register of Directors' shareholdings kept by the Company for the purpose of Section 164 of the Companies Act, Cap. 50, the directors holding office as the end of the financial year and their interest in the shares of the Company are as follows: -

Name of directors	Shareholdings registered in the name of directors	
	At	At
	1.5.2019	30.4.2020
Tan Lee Tuan	1,000	1,000

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

4. DIRECTORS' CONTRACTUAL BENEFITS

Except as disclosed in the financial statements, since the end of the last financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a Company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

5. SHARE OPTIONS

Since the date of incorporation, no option was granted to take up unissued shares of the Company. There were no shares issued by virtue of the exercise of an option granted to take up unissued shares of the Company. There were no unissued shares under option as at the end of the financial year.

6. AUDIT EXEMPTION

The directors confirm that in respect of the financial year ended 30 April 2020, the Company is exempt from audit requirements as it qualifies as a small company under Section 205C (1) of the Companies Act Cap 50 and that no notice has been received from any member(s) under Section 205B (6) of the Companies Act Cap 50 requiring the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for that year.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

TAN LEE TUAN
Director

Singapore,

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 April 2020

	Notes	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Inventories	5	38,207	30,000
Cash and cash equivalents	6	4,708	1,931
		42,915	31,931
Total assets		<u>42,915</u>	<u>31,931</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to owners of the Company			
Share capital	7	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		(12,722)	(15,880)
		(11,722)	(14,880)
Current Liabilities			
Amount owing to director	8	55,637	46,811
Total equity and liabilities		<u>42,915</u>	<u>31,931</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

		Year ended 30.4.2020	Period from 10.5.2018 (Date of Incorporation) to 30.4.2019
		S\$	S\$
Revenue	Notes 9	124,275	66,993
Cost of sales		(75,205)	(50,823)
Gross profit		<u>49,070</u>	<u>16,170</u>
Other items of expenses			
Administrative expenses		(46,912)	(32,050)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	11	<u>2,158</u>	<u>(15,880)</u>
Income tax expenses	12	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		<u>2,158</u>	<u>(15,880)</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the Company		<u><u>2,158</u></u>	<u><u>(15,880)</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

		Issued capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company		
	Notes	Share Capital S\$	Retained earnings S\$	Total S\$
Balance as at 10.5.2018	7	1,000	-	1,000
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	(15,880)	(15,880)
Balance as at 30.4.2019		1,000	(15,880)	(14,880)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,158	2,158
Balance as at 30.4.2020		1,000	(13,722)	(12,722)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

	Notes	Year ended 30.4.2020 S\$	Period from 10.5.2018 (Date of Incorporation) to 30.4.2019 S\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) for the year		2,158	(15,880)
Adjustment for: Items not involving the movement of fund		-	-
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes		2,158	(15,880)
Inventories		(8,207)	(30,000)
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(6,049)	(45,880)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(6,049)	(45,880)
Cash flows from investing activities			
		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of share capital	7	-	1,000
Amount owing to director		8,826	46,811
Net cash generated from financing activities		8,826	47,811
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent		2,777	1,931
Cash & cash equivalent at beginning of year		1,931	-
Cash & cash equivalent at end of year	6	4,708	1,931

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Bekind Solutions Pte. Ltd. (“the Company”) is a private limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The registered office of the Company and principal place of business is located at 30 Sembawang Drive #07-11 Sun Plaza Singapore 757713.

The principal activities of the Company are those relating to retail sale via internet and product development and marketing eldercare product. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year

The financial statements for the financial year ended 30 April 2020 were authorised for issue by the directors on the date of the accompanying Directors’ Statement

2. GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis notwithstanding that the Company is in net current liability and net liability positions as at 30 April 2020 as the director who is also the shareholder of the Company has agreed to provide the necessary financial support to enable the Company to continue to operate as a going concern and to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

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

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **For the financial year ended 30 April 2020**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

The financial statements are presented in Singapore dollar (S\$), which is the Company's functional currency.

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

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainties and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Interpretations and Amendments to Standards effective in 2019

In current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new or revised FRS and Interpretations to FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and effective for current financial year. Changes to the Company's accounting policies have been made as required, in accordance with the relevant transitional provisions in the respective FRS and INT FRS.

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

Revised standards

The Company has applied to principles relating to the recognition and measurement of the following FRSs for the first time for the annual period beginning on 1 January 2019.

- FRS 116 Leases

Upon adoption of FRS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value asset. The accounting policy beginning on and after 1 January 2019 is disclosed in Note 2 (g). The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which had been applied by the Company.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **For the financial year ended 30 April 2020**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Revised standards

Lessor accounting under FRS 116 remain unchanged from FRS 17. Therefore, there is no impact to the Company as a lessor.

The Company applied FRS 116 using the modified retrospective approach and recognised the cumulative effect of initial application on 1 January 2019, being the date of initial application of FRS 116. Accordingly, the comparative information presented were not restated and is presented as previously reported under FRS 17 and its related interpretations.

Practical expedients applied

The Company applied the following practical expedients when applying FRS 116 for the first time.

- Not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 January 2019 and instead relied on the assessment previously made using FRS 17.
- Not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months as of 1 January 2019.
- Not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases for which the underlying asset is of low value; and
- Use of hindsight for contracts which contain an option to extend.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating lease, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The rights-of-use assets for the leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always being applied, using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

In the determination of lease liabilities, the Company applied the practical expedient to not separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Following the recognition of the right-of-use assets, the Company tested the right-of-use assets on 1 January 2019 for impairment and concluded that the right-of-use assets show no indication of impairment.

Leases previously accounted for as finance leases

The Company did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases (i.e. the right-of-use- assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognised under FRS 17). The requirements of FRS 116 were applied to these leases from 1 January 2019.

Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 3 <i>Definition of a Business</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS 9, FRS1-39 and FRS7 <i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform</i>	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS1-1 and FRS1-8 <i>Definition of Material</i>	1 January 2020
The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	1 January 2020
Amendments to FRS10 and FRS1-28 <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Date to be determined

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.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

Investments in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The two measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are:

(i) Amortised cost

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

(ii) Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Financial assets (continued)

De-recognition

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

(b) *Financial liabilities*

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

De-recognition

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

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **For the financial year ended 30 April 2020**

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) for all debt instruments 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”).

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 365 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.

c) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Inventories (continued)

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the year in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any allowance for write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the year the write-down or loss occurs.

The amount of any reversal of any allowance for write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the year in which the reversal occurs

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an assets or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit, or CGU")

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment losses in respect of assets, recognised in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivables, excluding discounts, rebates, and sales taxes or duty.

i) Sale of goods and services rendered

Revenue from sales of goods and services rendered is recognised upon the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods and work performed to the customer. Revenue is not recognised to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs of the possible return of goods. Revenue from charter hire is recognised on an accrual basis.

f) Currency translation

(a) 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 ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Singapore Dollar, which is the functional currency of the Company.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f) Currency translation (continued)

(b) Transaction and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency (“foreign currency” are translated into the functional using the exchange rates at the dates of the transaction. Currency translation differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the statement of financial position date are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined

g) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit & loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively by the reporting date.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

h) Finance costs

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effect method.

Bank charges are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

i) Employee Benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

As required by the law, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund. (“CPF”). CPF contributions are recognised as compensation expenses in the same year as the employment that give rise to the contributions

(ii) Employees leave entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to employee. A provision is made for the estimated liability for leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting year.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j) Borrowings

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalized until the assets are ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Borrowings which are due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet dates are included in current borrowings in the balance sheet even though the original term was for a year longer than twelve months. Other borrowings due to be settled more than twelve months after the balance sheet date are included in non-current borrowings in the balance sheet.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provision are reviewed at each balance sheet date 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. Provision is 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.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances and bank deposits. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and which form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

m) Share capital

Proceed 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

n) Related parties

A related party is defined as follows:

- (a) A person or 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 a parent of the Company.

 - (b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Company 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 party and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.
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BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

n) Related parties (continued)

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(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).

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised, if the revision affects only that period; or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both the current and future periods.

Judgements made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which has significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (Continued)

Judgements made in applying accounting policies (continued)

(i) *Impairment of financial assets*

The determination of whether a financial asset is impaired requires significant judgement. The Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of financial asset is less than its cost, and the financial health of and near-term business outlook for the financial assets, including factors such as industry performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow.

(ii) *Income tax*

Significant judgement is involved in determining the Company's provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognise liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(iii) *Determination of lease term of contracts with extension options.*

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by the option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (Continued)

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

(i) *Assessment of Allowance for Impairment of Inventories*

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment of receivables. In assessing the allowance for doubtful receivables, the Company takes into account the duration of the settlement agreement and whether any subsequent payments were in default.

(ii) *Assessment of Allowance for Doubtful Receivables*

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment of receivables. In assessing the allowance for doubtful receivables, the Company takes into account the duration of the settlement agreement and whether any subsequent payments were in default.

(iii) *Impairment of Non-Financial Assets*

The Company's assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

5. INVENTORIES

	2020	2019
	S\$	\$
Finished goods – at cost	<u>38,207</u>	<u>30,000</u>

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and bank balances that are not denominated in the functional currency of the Company are as follows: -

	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
Cash at bank – Singapore Dollars	<u>4,708</u>	<u>1,931</u>

7. SHARE CAPITAL

	2020		2019	
	No of shares	S\$	No of shares	S\$
Issues and fully paid: -				
At beginning of financial year	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Add: Additional allotment	-	-	-	-
At end of financial year	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

8. AMOUNT OWING TO DIRECTOR

The amount owing to director is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand

9. REVENUE

	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
Sales	124,275	65,225
Spotify sales		1,768
	<u>124,275</u>	<u>66,993</u>

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

10. EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

	Notes	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
Employee benefits expense (including directors):			
Salaries and bonus		17,945	2,861
Central provident fund contributions		<u>7,527</u>	<u>3,281</u>
	11	<u>25,472</u>	<u>6,142</u>

11. PROFIT/ (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR

The following items have been included in arriving at profit/ (loss) for the year

	Notes	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
Employment benefits	10	25,472	6,142
Incorporation fee		<u>-</u>	<u>1,200</u>

12. INCOME TAX EXPENSES

	2020 S\$	2019 S\$
Reconciliation of tax variance: - (Loss) for the year	<u>2,158</u>	<u>(15,880)</u>
Tax at statutory rate of 17%	367	2,700
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		(204)
Tax assets not recognised previously	<u>(367)</u>	<u>(2,496)</u>
Income tax expenses recognised in statement of comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

As the balance sheet date, the Company has tax losses of approximately \$12,522 (2019: \$14,313) that are available for offset against future taxable profits of the Company in which the losses arose, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability. The use of tax losses is subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with certain provision of the tax legislation of the respective countries in which the companies operate

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

13. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT ADOPTED

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual years beginning after 1 January 2020 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The management anticipates that the adoption of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretation in future years will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the year of their initial adoption.

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to financial risk arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include interest rate risks, liquidity risks, credit and foreign currency risks arise in the normal course of business. The Company's overall business strategies, its tolerance of risks and its general risk management philosophy are determined by management in accordance with prevailing economic and operating conditions. No derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps are used to hedge exposures.

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.

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates as the Company had no interest-bearing borrowings during the year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to risks in which the Company encounters difficulties in meeting its short-term obligation. Liquidity risks are managed by matching the payment and receipt cycle.

The Company monitors and maintains a level of bank balances deemed adequate by the management to finance the Company's operations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential risk of financial loss resulting from failure of customers or other parties to settle their financial and contractual obligations to the Company as and when they fall due.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **For the financial year ended 30 April 2020**

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount and outstanding debts are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Company does not require collateral in respect of financial assets. Cash are placed with financial institution which is adjusted.

At reporting date, there is no significant concentration of credit risks. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises when transactions or balances are not denominated in Singapore dollars.

The Company has no significant exposure to foreign currency risk.

Estimation of fair value

Other financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables) are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short year to maturity.

DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUE

A number of Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **For the financial year ended 30 April 2020**

15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Estimation of fair value (continued)

Other non-derivative financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of other non-derivative financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year (including trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other payables) are assumed to approximate their fair values because of the short year to maturity.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

17. AUTHORISATION

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the same date as per statement by directors, on page three of the director's statement.

BEKIND SOLUTIONS PTE. LTD.

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the financial year ended 30 April 2020

	Year ended 30.4.2020	Period from 10.5.2018 (Date of Incorporation) to 30.4.2019
	S\$	S\$
Sales	124,275	66,993
Less Cost of sales		
Opening inventories	30,000	-
Purchases	83,412	70,800
Freight and handling charges	-	10,023
	113,412	80,823
Less: Inventories at year end	(38,207)	(30,000)
	<u>75,205</u>	<u>50,823</u>
Gross profit	49,070	16,170
Less: Administrative expenses		
Advertising and marketing	1,155	8,842
Bank charges	100	50
CPF	7,527	3,281
Gift	-	34
Incorporation fee	-	1,200
Miscellaneous expenses	7,089	2,435
Maintenance	-	193
Postages	-	449
Printing and stationery	-	316
Rental of retail space	13,096	6,194
Salary	17,945	2,861
Telephone	-	332
Testing fee	-	856
Transport	-	187
Travelling	-	4,820
	<u>46,912</u>	<u>32,050</u>
Profit/(Loss) for the year	<u>2,158</u>	<u>(15,880)</u>

This page does not form an integral part of financial statements.