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TWELVE CUPCAKES PTE. LTD.
(Company Registration No. 201110956E)

Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2025

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Directors

Mayank Beriwal

Atul Kumar Dhanuka

Ramasamy Jayapal

Raj Vardhan Kejriwal (Appointed on 20.08.2024)

Basudeb Sen (Resigned on 20.08.2024)

Secretary

Song Ho Kheong

Registered Office

5 Burn Road

#02-01 Tee Yih Jia Food Building

Singapore 369972

Auditors

Natarajan & Swaminathan LLP

Chartered Accountants of Singapore

1 North Bridge Road

#19-04/05 High Street Centre

Singapore 179094

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Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

The directors present this statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

1 Directors

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

Mayank Beriwal
Atul Kumar Dhanuka
Ramasamy Jayapal
Raj Vardhan Kejriwal

2 Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither during nor at the end of the financial year 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 through the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

3 Directors' interest in shares and debentures

The directors holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in shares, debentures, warrants or share options of the Company as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholding kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act.

4 Share options

During the financial year, there were:

- (i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company; and
- (ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under option.

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Directors' Statement

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

5 Auditors

The auditors, Natarajan & Swaminathan LLP, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

6 Directors' opinion

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 March 31, 2025 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, 1967 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; 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.

On behalf of the board of directors


Mayank Beriwal


Atul Kumar Dhanuka

Date: May 6, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TWELVE CUPCAKES PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TWELVE CUPCAKES PTE. LTD. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRS) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements, which states that the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as its holding company has agreed to provide continuing financial support to the Company to enable the Company to meet obligations as and when they fall due. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TWELVE CUPCAKES PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Other Information (Cont'd)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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 FRS, 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.

Auditors' 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 SSA 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 SSA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TWELVE CUPCAKES PTE. LTD.
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements *(Cont'd)*

- 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Natarajan & Swaminathan LLP
Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants Singapore

Date: May 6, 2025

UAC: 2025-69-N&S SNG

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		S\$	S\$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	3,158,072	3,594,766
Other receivables	8	519,521	557,285
Total non-current assets		3,677,593	4,152,051
Current assets			
Inventories	5	76,404	79,025
Trade receivables	7	79,342	64,430
Other receivables	8	478,872	1,534,606
Advance for purchases		20,930	41,342
Prepayments		87,394	78,366
Cash and short-term deposits	9	601,987	803,475
Total current assets		1,344,929	2,601,244
Total assets		5,022,522	6,753,295
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	10	6,465,000	5,965,000
Accumulated losses		(4,215,325)	(2,981,382)
Amalgamation reserve	11	(1,366,875)	(1,366,875)
Other reserve		-	500,000
Total equity		882,800	2,116,743
Non-current liabilities			
Provision	12	425,600	540,000
Lease liabilities	13	1,133,140	1,096,137
Total non-current liabilities		1,558,740	1,636,137
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	14	691,810	833,751
Other payables	15	374,719	348,674
Lease liabilities	13	1,514,453	1,817,990
Total current liabilities		2,580,982	3,000,415
Total liabilities		4,139,722	4,636,552
Total equity and liabilities		5,022,522	6,753,295

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

	Note	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
		S\$	S\$
Revenue	16	9,248,030	11,826,984
Other income	17	246,088	81,588
Raw materials and consumables used		(2,585,813)	(3,202,083)
Salaries and employee benefits	18	(3,397,207)	(3,986,506)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	4	(2,442,823)	(2,996,852)
Other operating expenses		(2,194,694)	(2,595,865)
Finance cost	19	(107,524)	(105,921)
Loss before income tax	20	(1,233,943)	(978,655)
Income tax expense	21	-	(92,200)
Loss after income tax		(1,233,943)	(1,070,855)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(1,233,943)</u>	<u>(1,070,855)</u>

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

	Note	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Amalgamation reserve	Other reserve	Total
		S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Balance as at 01.04.2023		5,965,000	(1,910,527)	(1,366,875)	500,000	3,187,598
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(1,070,855)	-	-	(1,070,855)
Balance as at 31.03.2024		5,965,000	(2,981,382)	(1,366,875)	500,000	2,116,743
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(1,233,943)	-	-	(1,233,943)
Issue of shares	10	500,000	-	-	(500,000)	-
Balance as at 31.03.2025		6,465,000	(4,215,325)	(1,366,875)	-	882,800

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before income tax	(1,233,943)	(978,655)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	2,442,823	2,996,852
Write back of other payables	(14,477)	-
Bad debts - trade	-	590
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	-	(500)
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	-	19,539
Reversal of reinstatement provision	(19,807)	-
Write off of other receivables	100	1,700
Write off of plant and equipment	3,082	-
Interest income	(12,247)	(14,390)
Interest expense	107,524	105,921
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,273,055	2,131,057
Inventories	2,621	18,789
Trade receivables	(14,912)	(41,253)
Other receivables and prepayments	1,084,370	(92,047)
Advance for purchases	20,412	1,637
Trade payables and accruals	(141,941)	189,766
Other payables	40,522	104,499
Provision utilised	(135,193)	(20,000)
Cash generated from operations	2,128,934	2,292,448
Income tax refund	-	58,909
Net cash from operating activities	2,128,934	2,351,357
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(193,148)	(142,008)
Proceed from disposal of plant and equipment	-	500
Proceed from disposal of subsidiary	-	96,894
Interest received	12,247	14,390
Net cash used in investing activities	(180,901)	(30,224)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(111,126)	(105,921)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(2,038,395)	(2,419,739)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,149,521)	(2,525,660)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(201,488)	(204,527)
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	803,475	1,008,002
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	601,987	803,475
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Cash at banks	91,600	252,829
Cash in hand	30,402	36,927
Short term deposits	479,985	513,719
	601,987	803,475

The annexed accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

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

1 Corporate information

The Company (Registration No. 201110956E) is a limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore.

The registered office and principal place of business is at 5 Burn Road, #02-01 Tee Yih Jia Food Building, Singapore 369972.

The principal activities of the Company are to manufacture and retail of bread, cakes and confectionery.

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

Holding company

The Company is a subsidiary of "Dhunseri Ventures Limited", a listed company incorporated in India, which is also its ultimate holding company.

2 Going concern

The Company incurred a loss after tax of S\$1,233,943 (2024:S\$1,070,855) for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 and as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by S\$1,236,053 (2024:S\$399,171). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that financial support from holding company will continue to be available. In the event that there is no continued financial support, the going concern basis would be invalid and provision would have to be made for any loss on realisation of the Company's assets and further costs, which might arise. The directors are satisfied that financial support from holding company will be available as and when required.

3 Material accounting policy information

a) **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRS") as required by the Singapore Companies Act 1967. The financial statements are expressed in Singapore Dollar (S\$) and are prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. These estimates and assumptions are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (refer Note 3(b) to the financial statements).

3 Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)**a) Basis of preparation (Cont'd)**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except that in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and amended standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial period beginning on April 1, 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

b) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management is of opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Depreciation

The Company depreciates the plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual values, if any, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life reflects the directors' estimate of the periods that the Company intends to derive future economic benefits from the use of the Company's plant and equipment. The residual values reflect the directors' estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the assets were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

c) Foreign currency transactions*(i) Functional currency*

The functional currency of the Company is Singapore Dollar, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

3 Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)**c) Foreign currency transactions (Cont'd)***(ii) Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the respective functional currencies at the exchange rates prevailing at the statements of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are recognised in the profit or loss.

Currency translation differences on non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates 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 determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items are measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

d) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Expenditure for additions, improvements and renewals are capitalised and expenditure for maintenance and repairs are charged to the profit or loss. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation and impairment loss are removed from the financial statements and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is included in the profit or loss.

e) Depreciation of plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the plant and equipment over its estimated useful life at the following annual rate:

Restaurant equipment	-	5 years
Motor vehicles	-	3 years
Renovation	-	1 to 3 years (over the lease term)
Right-of-use assets	-	Over lease period

Right-of-use assets relates to lease of office and retail outlets.

Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

3 Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)**f) Impairment of non-financial assets (Cont'd)**

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the greater of net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

g) Inventories

Inventories comprise mainly raw materials and consumables used for the manufacturing and retail of bread, cakes and confectionery. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis. Net realisable value is the price at which the inventories can be realised in the normal course of business after allowing for the cost of realisation. Provision is made where necessary for obsolete, damaged, slow moving and defective inventories.

h) Financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. 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.

(i) Financial assets***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

3 Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

h) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)

Initial recognition and measurement (Cont'd)

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures 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 FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined per the Company's revenue recognition policy.

Financial assets that are classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, are financial assets that give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" on the principal amount outstanding. The assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:-

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses ("FVOCI")
- Financial assets elected at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")

The Company's relevant financial assets category are financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:-

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3 Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)**h) Financial instruments (Cont'd)****(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)**Financial assets at amortised cost (Cont'd)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. For short-term receivables the nominal cost approximates the fair value.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, other receivables and cash and short-term deposits.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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.

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).

3 Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)**h) Financial instruments (Cont'd)****(i) Financial assets (Cont'd)*****Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)***

For trade 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 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 makes judgmental assessment for financial asset in default when contractual payments are past due. The Company considers 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.

(ii) Financial liabilities***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. For short term payables the nominal costs approximate the fair value.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and accruals, other payables and lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL 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 as well as through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

3 Material accounting policy information *(Cont'd)*

i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and cash in hand and unpledged short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

j) Related parties

A related parties are defined as follows:

(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 its holding 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 (for 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 the third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third party;
- (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;
- (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); and
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or its holding company.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position 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. Where 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.

3 Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)**l) Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties and based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

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

The Company manufacture and sells varieties of confectionery cakes and cupcakes and also beverages. Revenue is recognised when goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. No volume discount is given by the Company nor are goods sold with a right of return. The amount of revenue recognised is based on the transaction price, which comprises the contractual price less any discounts given.

m) Other income

The other income are recognised on the following basis:

Government grants

Government grants are recognised upon receipt basis.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

n) Employee benefits*Retirement benefit costs*

As required by law, the Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF), a defined contribution plan regulated and managed by the Government of Singapore. CPF contributions are recognised as expense in the same year to which the contribution relates.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to the employees. An accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the statement of financial position date.

A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Key management personnel

Directors and certain managers that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company are considered key management personnel.

3 Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)**o) Finance costs**

Interest expense and similar charges are expensed in the profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred. The interest component of finance lease payments is recognised in the profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

p) Goods and services tax

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

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax 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 sales tax included.

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

q) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying leased assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 3(f).

The Company's right-of-use assets are presented within plant and equipment (Note 4).

3 Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)**q) Leases (Cont'd)*****Lease liabilities***

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are presented in **Note 13** to the financial statements.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

r) Income tax

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using statutory tax rate at the statement of financial position date.

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

3 Material accounting policy information (Cont'd)

r) Income tax (Cont'd)

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date 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 asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset, realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt, within equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on net basis.

4 Plant and equipment

	Restaurant equipment	Renovation	Right-of-use assets	Total
2025				
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cost				
At April 1, 2024	2,596,494	3,382,481	7,001,615	12,980,590
Additions	22,118	211,630	1,880,897	2,114,645
Written off	(94,867)	(992,622)	(3,802,023)	(4,889,512)
At March 31, 2025	2,523,745	2,601,489	5,080,489	10,205,723
Depreciation				
At April 1, 2024	1,915,098	3,305,980	4,164,746	9,385,824
Charge for the year	307,556	91,074	2,044,193	2,442,823
Written off	(91,785)	(992,622)	(3,696,589)	(4,780,996)
At March 31, 2025	2,130,869	2,404,432	2,512,350	7,047,651
Net book value				
At March 31, 2025	392,876	197,057	2,568,139	3,158,072

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

4 Plant and equipment (Cont'd)

2024	Restaurant equipment	Motor vehicles	Renovation	Right-of-use assets	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
Cost					
At April 1, 2023	2,500,426	86,000	3,449,497	7,504,268	13,540,191
Additions	96,068	-	60,940	1,388,221	1,545,229
Disposal	-	(86,000)	-	-	(86,000)
Written off	-	-	(127,956)	(1,890,874)	(2,018,830)
At March 31, 2024	2,596,494	-	3,382,481	7,001,615	12,980,590
Depreciation					
At April 1, 2023	1,517,599	86,000	3,257,324	3,632,879	8,493,802
Charge for the year	397,499	-	176,612	2,422,741	2,996,852
Disposal	-	(86,000)	-	-	(86,000)
Written off	-	-	(127,956)	(1,890,874)	(2,018,830)
At March 31, 2024	1,915,098	-	3,305,980	4,164,746	9,385,824
Net book value					
At March 31, 2024	681,396	-	76,501	2,836,869	3,594,766

5 Inventories

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
At cost		
Raw material and consumables	76,404	79,025

6 Deferred tax assets

	Approved donation	Differences in depreciation	Unutilised capital allowances	Provision for reinstatement cost	Total
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
At April 1, 2023	4,800	(109,400)	110,800	86,000	92,200
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	(4,800)	109,400	(110,800)	(86,000)	(92,200)
At March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-

7 Trade receivables

	2025	2024
	S\$	S\$
Outside parties	79,342	64,430

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

7 Trade receivables (Cont'd)

The average credit period is 30 days (2024:30 days). No interest is charged on the trade receivables. The table below is an analysis of trade receivables aging as at March 31:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Not past due	79,342	64,029
Past due 1 to 30 days	-	401
	<u>79,342</u>	<u>64,430</u>

The Company has not made any allowance on all these receivables as the management is of the view that all the receivables are recoverable.

8 Other receivables

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Non-current:		
Deposits	<u>519,521</u>	<u>557,285</u>
Current:		
Sundry receivables	9,240	4,597
Holding company	-	949,833
Shareholder	-	72,645
Related party	2,380	2,098
Staff advances	316	-
Deposits	<u>466,936</u>	<u>505,433</u>
	<u>478,872</u>	<u>1,534,606</u>
	<u>998,393</u>	<u>2,091,891</u>

The amount due from holding company, shareholder and related party are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand except for in 2024 an amount of S\$927,823 due from holding company was subject to interest of 12% per annum if not repaid by September 2024. The amount of S\$927,823 (US\$688,500) was the balance consideration due for the sale of subsidiary by the Company to the holding company (refer Note 22 to the financial statements). The amount has been paid by holding company during the financial year.

The other receivables that are not denominated in Singapore Dollar are as follows

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
United States Dollar	-	<u>927,823</u>

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

9 Cash and short-term deposits

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Cash at bank	91,600	252,829
Cash in hand	30,402	36,927
Short-term deposits	479,985	513,719
	<u>601,987</u>	<u>803,475</u>

Short-term deposits have an original tenure of 1 month (2024: from 1 month to 2 months) and as of year end has a maturity of about 14 days (2024: 15 days to 36 days). Interest on short-term deposits is 1.4% (2024: 2.41% to 2.5%) per annum.

10 Share capital

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2024</u>
	No. of shares issued	S\$	No. of shares issued	S\$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid				
Balance at beginning of year	5,965,000	5,965,000	5,965,000	5,965,000
Shares issued	500,000	500,000	-	-
Balance at end of year	<u>6,465,000</u>	<u>6,465,000</u>	<u>5,965,000</u>	<u>5,965,000</u>

During the financial year, the Company has issued 500,000 ordinary shares to debenture holders by way of utilisation of other reserves of S\$500,000. The other reserves relates to debentures issued of S\$500,000 in March and April 2018. The net proceeds received from the issue of debentures was initially split between liability element and equity component representing the fair value of the embedded option to convert the liability into equity of the Company. The debenture is redeemable at par value after expiry of 5 years from the issue date at the option of the Company or debenture holders. Upon maturity in 2023, the debenture holders had exercised their rights to convert them into equity shares. The issuance of shares was pending valuation of Company and approval from relevant authorities.

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 restriction and have no par value.

11 Amalgamation reserve

In prior year, on December 25, 2019, pursuant to a special resolution passed by the shareholders, the Company was amalgamated with its immediate holding company, Global Foods Pte. Ltd. The amalgamation was effective from December 30, 2019.

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

11 Amalgamation reserve (Cont'd)

The manner of amalgamation was as follows:

- The Company was to amalgamate with Global Foods Pte. Ltd. under its existing name "Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd."
- The share capital of the Company as of the date of the amalgamation of S\$4,515,000, which comprised 3,198,040 ordinary shares was cancelled without any payment or any other consideration.
- The share capital of Global Foods Pte. Ltd. as of the date of the amalgamation of S\$5,965,000, which comprised 5,965,000 ordinary shares was cancelled without any payment or any other consideration.
- The shareholders of Global Foods Pte. Ltd. as of the date of amalgamation, was allotted the same number of 5,965,000 ordinary shares in the same proportion of shareholding in the amalgamated company, i.e. the Company.

Pursuant to the amalgamation, the Company has recognised an amalgamation reserve (deficit) of S\$1,366,875, that represents the sum of the difference between the cost of investment of S\$5,665,000 by Global Foods Pte. Ltd. in the Company, and the share capital of the Company of S\$4,515,000; and the accumulated loss of Global Foods Pte. Ltd. of S\$216,875 as of the date of amalgamation.

12 Provision

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
<i>Provision for reinstatement cost:</i>		
At beginning of year	540,000	545,000
Addition during the year	40,600	15,000
Utilised	(135,193)	(12,000)
Reversal	(19,807)	(8,000)
At end of year	<u>425,600</u>	<u>540,000</u>

Provision is based on the present value of costs to be incurred to reinstate leasehold units to its original state. The estimate is based on quotations from external contractors. The unexpired terms range from 1 to 3 years.

13 Lease liabilities

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Non-current:		
Lease liabilities (secured)	2,647,593	2,914,127
Less: Current portion of lease liabilities	(1,514,453)	(1,817,990)
	<u>1,133,140</u>	<u>1,096,137</u>
Current:		
Current portion of lease liabilities	1,514,453	1,817,990
	<u>1,514,453</u>	<u>1,817,990</u>
The amount due after 1 year is repayable as follows:		
Within 2 to 5 years	<u>1,133,140</u>	<u>1,096,137</u>

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

12 Lease liabilities (Cont'd)

Lease liabilities are amortised at an effective interest rate of 5% (2024:5%) per annum.

The Company has lease contract for lease of office and retail outlets. The Company's obligation under this lease is secured by Company's right-of-use assets.

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities, borrowings is as follows:

	Beginning of year	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			At end of year
			Addition	Accretion of interest (*)	Others	
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
<u>2025</u>						
Lease liabilities	<u>2,914,127</u>	<u>(2,149,521)</u>	<u>1,880,897</u>	<u>111,126</u>	<u>(109,036)</u>	<u>2,647,593</u>
<u>2024</u>						
Lease liabilities	<u>3,945,645</u>	<u>(2,525,660)</u>	<u>1,388,221</u>	<u>105,921</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,914,127</u>

(*) In 2025, the accretion of interest comprises amortised interest and the net balance of right-of-use net book value and unexpired lease liability on contracts pre terminated amounting to S\$3,602.

14 Trade payables and accruals

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Trade payables	408,132	412,363
GST payable	55,040	79,166
Accrued expenses	<u>228,638</u>	<u>342,222</u>
	<u>691,810</u>	<u>833,751</u>

The average credit period on goods purchased is 30 days to 45days (2024:30 days to 45 days). No interest is charged on the trade payables.

15 Other payables

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Sundry payables	374,719	330,812
Interest payable on debentures	-	17,862
	<u>374,719</u>	<u>348,674</u>

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

16 Revenue

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Type of revenue:		
Sale of goods	<u>9,248,030</u>	<u>11,826,984</u>
Timing of revenue recognition:		
At a point in time	<u>9,248,030</u>	<u>11,826,984</u>
There is no variable consideration recognised during the financial year.		

17 Other income

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Government grants:-		
- Senior Employment Credit	10,896	13,250
- Jobs growth incentive	-	3,548
- Wage credit scheme	185,489	-
- Skills future enterprise credit	3,949	-
- Other grants	3,958	2,032
Rent rebates	-	13,019
Interest income	12,247	14,390
Foreign exchange gain	-	4,864
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	-	500
Miscellaneous income	15,072	29,985
Write back of other payables	14,477	-
	<u>246,088</u>	<u>81,588</u>

18 Salaries and employee benefits

(i) Salaries and employee benefits for the financial years ended March 31;

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Staff salaries	2,860,282	3,394,785
CPF contributions (defined)	259,590	306,304
Directors' fee	6,000	6,000
Skill development Levy	7,103	8,408
Foreign worker levy	200,825	230,613
Foreign workers' permits	2,470	2,400
Phantom option expense (ii)	36,752	-
Staff welfare	17,854	21,909
Staff training	6,331	16,087
	<u>3,397,207</u>	<u>3,986,506</u>

Compensation of directors and key management personnel

The key management personnel comprise directors who do not receive any short-term employee benefits during the financial year.

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

18 Salaries and employee benefits (Cont'd)

(ii) Phantom Options

On April 1, 2022, the Directors of the Company approved the Twelve Cupcakes Pte Limited's Phantom Option Plan 2022. The maximum number of Phantom Options that may be granted under the Plan shall not exceed, at any time, 5% of the total issued capital of the Company. The Plan is applicable to any employee of the Company.

The fair market value of the Phantom Options is arrived by an average revenue of the Company over past 2 years from the date of vesting divided by total ordinary shares of the Company including awarded phantom shares and multiplied by the number of phantom shares.

Under this plan, the Company had granted 20,877 Phantom Options in April 2022 and has adjusted to 22,267 options with additional shares issued during the year. The vesting period of the Options shall be on the date of completion of a period of 36 months of continuous employment with the Company from the Grant Date.

The Vested Options may be exercised in one or more tranches within a one year period from the Vesting Date and they are cash settled with no option to convert or exchange for equity shares. In case of termination of employment, all unvested options shall be considered lapse

As of year end, none of the options granted has vested. The Options will vest on April 1, 2025. The value of the options expensed for the year is S\$36,752 (2024: Nil)

19 Finance costs

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>107,524</u>	<u>105,921</u>

20 Loss before income tax

In addition to the charges and credits disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the income statement, this item includes the following charges/(credits):-

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Cost of inventories included in raw materials and consumables	1,922,671	2,323,513
Cost of beverages	294,811	336,683
Bad debts - trade	-	590
Commission and charges for online vendors	437,030	532,149
Delivery and transportation cost	162,227	238,582
Legal and professional fees (*)	103,788	155,230
Manpower outsourced	29,538	64,872
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	50,178	(4,864)

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

20 Loss before income tax (Cont'd)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Lease (short term):		
- Outlets rent		
- Fixed rental	291,299	330,184
- Contingent	150,586	217,404
- Storage rental	44,957	27,962
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	-	19,539
Write off of other receivables	100	1,700
Write off of plant and equipment	3,082	-
Utilities	356,019	443,687
Bank and credit card charges	<u>160,610</u>	<u>205,611</u>

(*) Includes consultancy fees paid to a director of S\$24,000 (2024:S\$24,000).

21 Income tax expense

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Current year	-	-
Deferred tax	-	92,200
Income tax expense for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>92,200</u>

The income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% to loss before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Loss before income tax	<u>(1,233,943)</u>	<u>(978,655)</u>
Tax benefit at tax rate of 17%	(209,770)	(166,371)
Non-taxable income	-	(827)
Non-deductible items	32,749	10,243
Deferred tax:		
- Arising in the year not recognised	177,021	156,955
- Current year over provision	-	62,000
- Reversal of deferred tax asset brought forward	-	30,200
Income tax expense for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>92,200</u>

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

21 Income tax expense (Cont'd)

As at end of the financial year, the Company has the following unutilised tax losses and capital allowances, available for set off against future taxable income subject to compliance with the relevant Income Tax Acts, and agreement by the relevant tax authorities.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Unutilised donations	25,000	25,000
Unutilised tax losses and capital allowances	<u>2,056,527</u>	<u>1,153,000</u>
	<u><u>2,081,527</u></u>	<u><u>1,178,000</u></u>

The following deferred tax assets/(liabilities) has not been recognised in the financial statements as future taxable profits to utilise the benefits cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Approved donation	(4,300)	(4,300)
Differences in depreciation	50,300	97,000
Unutilised tax losses and capital allowances	(349,600)	(196,000)
Provision for reinstatement cost	<u>(65,800)</u>	<u>(89,100)</u>
	<u><u>(369,400)</u></u>	<u><u>(192,400)</u></u>

22 Holding company and related party transactions

Some of the Company's transactions and arrangement are with holding company and related party and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements. The balances with these parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand unless otherwise stated.

During the financial year, the Company entered into the following transactions:

Holding company

In 2024, the Company has signed Share Purchase Agreement to sell the entire shares of it's subsidiary DVL USA INC. to its holding company, Dhunseri Ventures Limited with a purchase consideration of US\$765,000. The sale was completed on February 1, 2024 with fulfilling the condition to transfer entire shares to holding company and receipt of First Tranche Payment 10% of purchase consideration. The balance consideration of US\$688,500 has been paid by holding company during the financial year.

Related party

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
<i>Director</i>		
Consultancy fees paid	<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

23 Commitments

(a) Lease commitments - as lessee (short term)

The Company leases certain premises under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. These lease have a tenure of 1 year.

The future minimum rental payable under non-cancellable operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
<i>Rental expense</i>		
Within 1 year	<u>147,823</u>	<u>110,430</u>

(b) Capital commitments

Amount contracted for but not provided for in the financial statements:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Purchase of plant and equipment	<u>14,370</u>	<u>49,770</u>

24 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the statement of financial position date:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Financial assets		
Amortised cost:		
- Trade receivables	79,342	64,430
- Other receivables	998,393	2,091,891
- Cash and short-term deposits	<u>601,987</u>	<u>803,475</u>
Total financial assets	<u>1,679,722</u>	<u>2,959,796</u>
Financial liabilities		
Amortised cost:		
- Trade payables and accruals (<i>excluding GST</i>)	636,770	754,585
- Other payables	374,719	348,674
- Lease liabilities	<u>2,647,593</u>	<u>2,914,127</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>3,659,082</u>	<u>4,017,386</u>

24 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)

(b) Fair value measurements

Fair value hierarchy

The assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified by the following level of fair value measurement hierarchy:

- (i) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- (ii) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- (iii) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

There are no financial assets measured at fair value.

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

(i) *Trade receivables and trade payables*

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

(ii) *Other receivables, cash and short-term deposits and other payable*

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

(iii) *Lease liabilities*

Lease liabilities approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

(c) Financial risk management

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

The directors review and agree 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 abovementioned 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.

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

24 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)

(c) Financial risk management (Cont'd)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial 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. The Company's current liabilities have exceeded the current assets. However, the Company is not exposed to significant liquidity risk, as the Company does not anticipate any problems in obtaining additional funding from its holding company if the need arises. As at the date of this report, its holding company has undertaken to provide adequate financial support to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. Refer Note 2 to the financial statements.

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

	Cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years
	S\$	S\$	S\$	S\$
2025				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	79,342	79,342	79,342	-
Other receivables	998,393	998,393	478,872	519,521
Cash and short-term deposits	601,987	601,987	601,987	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	1,679,722	1,679,722	1,160,201	519,521
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	(636,770)	(636,770)	(636,770)	-
Other payables	(374,719)	(374,719)	(374,719)	-
Lease liabilities	(2,647,593)	(2,765,294)	(1,598,719)	(1,166,575)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(3,659,082)	(3,776,783)	(2,610,208)	(1,166,575)
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(1,979,360)	(2,097,061)	(1,450,007)	(647,054)
2024				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	64,430	64,430	64,430	-
Other receivables	2,091,891	2,091,891	1,534,606	557,285
Cash and short-term deposits	803,475	803,475	803,475	-
Total undiscounted financial assets	2,959,796	2,959,796	2,402,511	557,285
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	(754,585)	(754,585)	(754,585)	-
Other payables	(348,674)	(348,674)	(348,674)	-
Lease liabilities	(2,914,127)	(3,007,396)	(1,885,209)	(1,122,187)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	(4,017,386)	(4,110,655)	(2,988,468)	(1,122,187)
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	(1,057,590)	(1,150,859)	(585,957)	(564,902)

24 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)**(c) Financial risk management (Cont'd)***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 minimises 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 determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

Cash and short term deposits are placed with credit worthy financial institutions.

Trade and other receivables

The Company assessed the historical credit loss expense based on past due status, default in payments, trend of transactions, information of counterparties in the industry, the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using simplified ECL and lifetime ECL for trade receivables and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk in relation to any external trade receivables. Further details of credit risks on trade receivables are disclosed in **Note 7** to the financial statements.

The carrying amounts of the Company's trade receivables, other receivables, cash and short term deposits represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates because it has no interest bearing borrowings from any external sources.

The Company has interest bearing short-term deposits. However, with the current interest rate level, any variation in the interest rates will not have a material impact on the net income of the Company.

24 Financial instruments, financial and capital risk management (Cont'd)**(c) Financial risk management (Cont'd)***Interest rate sensitivity*

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at statement of financial position date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and had been constant throughout the reporting period in the case of instruments that have floating rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables been constant, the Companies loss before tax for the year would increase or decrease by S\$2,000 (2024: S\$3,000) respectively.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has no significant exposure to foreign currency risk. In 2024, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from its receivables from holding company. The management monitors closely these foreign currency balances to recover the amount at the earliest to minimise the foreign exchange risk. As at financial year end, the carrying amount of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than in Singapore Dollar are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

In 2024, any increase or decrease in United States Dollar rate against Singapore Dollar rate will have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. Increase/(decrease) in the rate of the United States Dollar rate by 10% against Singapore Dollar will (decrease)/increase the loss before tax by S\$92,800 respectively.

Price risk

The Company has no significant exposure to price risk.

(d) Capital risk management

The management considers the capital of the Company to mainly consist of share capital. The management manages the capital to ensure the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through optimisation of the capital.

As part of the management's review of the capital structure, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The management will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new issue of shares, obtaining new loans or repayment of loans.

The management's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2024.

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

25 New accounting standards and FRS interpretations

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRS and INT FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued and not effective:

			Effective from annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 109, FRS 107	(Amendments)	: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
FRS 21	(Amendments)	: Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025
FRS 118		: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
<i>Improvements to FRSs</i>			
Annual Improvements to FRSs			January 1, 2026
FRS 7	(Amendments)	: Statement of Cash Flows	
FRS 107	(Amendments)	: Financial Instruments: Disclosures	
FRS 109	(Amendments)	: Financial Instruments	

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRS and INT FRS does not result in any significant changes to the Company's accounting policies or have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

26 Authorisation of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 6, 2025.

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

*The Accompanying Supplementary Detailed Statement of Profit or Loss and
Other Comprehensive Income Has Been Prepared For Management Purposes Only
And Does Not Form Part Of The Audited Financial Statements*

Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Detailed Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Revenue		
Sale of goods	9,248,030	11,826,984
Other income		
Government grants:-		
- Senior Employment Credit	10,896	13,250
- Jobs growth incentive	-	3,548
- Wage credit scheme	185,489	-
- Skills future enterprise credit	3,949	-
- Other grants	3,958	2,032
Rent rebates	-	13,019
Interest income	12,247	14,390
Foreign exchange gain	-	4,864
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	-	500
Miscellaneous income	15,072	29,985
Write back of other payables	14,477	-
	<u>246,088</u>	<u>81,588</u>
Raw materials and consumables used		
Inventories at beginning of year	(79,025)	(97,814)
Baking supplies or ingredients	(1,654,012)	(1,975,325)
Packaging	(266,038)	(329,399)
Beverages	(294,811)	(336,683)
General supplies	(68,673)	(146,221)
Baking and kitchen equipment	(2,731)	(11,542)
Delivery and transportation	(101,250)	(128,153)
Transport expenses	(60,977)	(110,429)
Upkeep of motor vehicles	(134,700)	(145,542)
	<u>(2,662,217)</u>	<u>(3,281,108)</u>
Less: Inventories at end of year	76,404	79,025
	<u>(2,585,813)</u>	<u>(3,202,083)</u>
Salaries and employee benefits		
Staff salaries	(2,860,282)	(3,394,785)
CPF contributions (defined)	(259,590)	(306,304)
Directors' fee	(6,000)	(6,000)
Skill development Levy	(7,103)	(8,408)
Foreign worker levy	(200,825)	(230,613)
Foreign workers' permits	(2,470)	(2,400)
Phantom option expense	(36,752)	-
Staff welfare	(17,854)	(21,909)
Staff training	(6,331)	(16,087)
	<u>(3,397,207)</u>	<u>(3,986,506)</u>
Depreciation of plant and equipment	<u>(2,442,823)</u>	<u>(2,996,852)</u>

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Twelve Cupcakes Pte. Ltd.

Detailed Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	S\$	S\$
Other operating expenses		
Advertising and marketing	(103,978)	(20,877)
Administrative fees	(579)	(80)
Bad debts - trade	-	(590)
Commission and charges for online vendors	(437,030)	(532,149)
Dues and subscriptions	(7,774)	(15,765)
Foreign exchange loss	(50,178)	-
Insurance	(52,503)	(54,078)
Laundry and cleaning	(64,601)	(89,782)
Penalties	(815)	(3,247)
Manpower outsourced	(29,538)	(64,872)
Miscellaneous expense	(4,536)	(1,341)
Medical expenses	(1,022)	(3,104)
Other fees	(1,861)	(57,733)
Postage	(10,127)	(341)
Stationery and office supplies	(6,992)	(7,825)
Outlet supplies	(11,290)	(16,456)
Travel and entertainment	(1,223)	-
Legal and professional fees	(103,788)	(155,230)
Registration and licensing fee	(6,124)	(6,707)
Stamp duty	(8,278)	(9,059)
Utilities	(356,019)	(443,687)
Telecom and Internet	(56,132)	(65,936)
Bank and credit card charges	(160,610)	(205,611)
Repairs and maintenance	(234,589)	(227,658)
Reinstatement provision - reversal	19,807	-
Recruitment expenses	(14,890)	(16,948)
Operating lease:-		
- Outlet rent		
- Fixed (short-term lease)	(291,299)	(330,184)
- Contingent	(150,586)	(217,404)
Storage rental	(44,957)	(27,962)
Loss on disposal of subsidiary	-	(19,539)
Write off of other receivables	(100)	(1,700)
Write off of plant and equipment	(3,082)	-
	<u>(2,194,694)</u>	<u>(2,595,865)</u>
Finance costs		
Interest on lease liabilities	(107,524)	(105,921)
Loss before income tax	(1,233,943)	(978,655)
Income tax expense:		
- Current year	-	-
- Deferred tax	-	(92,200)
Loss after income tax	(1,233,943)	(1,070,855)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(1,233,943)</u>	<u>(1,070,855)</u>

Not Part Of Audited Financial Statements