Registration No: 201501014899 (1140231-U)

EVOSYS CONSULTANCY SERVICES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2022

Registration No: 201501014899 (1140231-U)

EVOSYS CONSULTANCY SERVICES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

CONTENTS	PAGES
• Directors' report	2-4
• Statement by Directors and Statutory Declaration	5-6
• Independent Auditors' Report	7-10
• Statement of Financial Position	11
• Statement of Comprehensive Income	12
• Statement of Changes in Equity	13
• Statement of Cash Flows	14
• Notes to the Financial Statements	15-27

SERIAL NO. 260 2023

H. D. BHAWANIWALA
NOTARY
GOVT. OF GUJARAT
12 JAN 2023

EVOSYS CONSULTANCY SERVICES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
201501014899 (1140231-U)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' report

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Directors

The Directors in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of the report are:

NIRAV PRIYAKANT KHATRI

CHHATRA SINGH NAHATA

NARAYANAN A/L RAMAN

MOHD. FARHAN BIN MOHAMMED RADZI (Resigned on 1 July 2022)

NOTARY
H.D. BHAWANIWALA
AHMEDABAD DIST
GUJARAT STATE
REG. No.
NTR/500/2002
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT (INDIA)

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity during the year consisted of Oracle Cloud implementation and consultancy to cater to the needs of a market that demands high-quality, future-proof solutions. Otherwise, no significant changes in the Company's state of affairs occurred during the year.

Financial results

Profit after tax representing total comprehensive profit attributable to the owner of the Company is RM2,985,978.

Reserves and provisions

There were no material transfers to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year under review.

Issue of shares and debentures

The Company did not issue any shares or debentures during the financial year.

Directors' benefits

Neither at the end of the financial year, nor at any time during the year, did there subsist any arrangement to which the Company was a party, whereby the Directors might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of the shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit by reason of a contract made by the Company or by a related corporation with the Directors or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a Company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

Directors' remuneration

There were no Directors' remuneration paid or payable during the financial year.

Indemnifying Directors and Officers

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been Director or Officer.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

According to the Register of Directors' shareholdings required to be kept under section 59 of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia, none of the Directors who are in office at the end of the financial year held any interest in the shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporation.

Dividends

No dividend has been paid or declared by the Company since the end of the previous financial year.

Options granted over unissued shares

No options were granted to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company during the financial year.

Other statutory information

Before the financial statements of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps:-

(a) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that there were no bad debts to be written off and that adequate provision had been made for doubtful debts; and

(b) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including their values as shown in the accounting records of the Company has been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:-

(a) which would render it necessary to written off any bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Company inadequate to any substantial extent; or

(b) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading; or

(c) which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate; or

(d) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

At the date of this report, there does not exist:-

(a) any charge on the assets of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liability of any other person; or

(b) any contingent liability of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.

Other statutory information (cont'd)

In the opinion of the Directors:-

(a) no contingent liability or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due;

(b) the results of operations of the Company during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature; and

(c) there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the Company for the current financial year in which this report is made.

Auditors' remuneration

The total amount of fees paid to or receivable by the Auditors, Grant Thornton Malaysia PLT, as remuneration for their services as auditors of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 is amounted to RM 17,780.

Holding companies

The Company's immediate holding company is Evolutionary Systems (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., a private company registered and domiciled in Singapore. The ultimate holding company of the Company is Mastek Limited, a public listed company registered and domiciled in India.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 12 JAN 2023 signed on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Nirav Priyakant Khatri
Director

Chhatra Singh Nahata
Director

NOTARY H. D. BHAWANIWALA AHMEDABAD - DIST. GUJARAT STATE REG. No. NTR /500/ 02 GOVT. OF GUJARAT (INDIA)

ATTESTED BY ME

My Commission expire on 11/07/2027

H.D. BHAWANIWALA NOTARY GOVT. OF GUJARAT 12 JAN 2023

H. D. BHAWANIWALA NOTARY GOVT. OF GUJARAT 12 JAN 2023

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SERIAL NO. 263 2023

H. D. BHAWANIWALA
NOTARY
GOVT. OF GUJARAT

12 JAN 2023

EVOSYS CONSULTANCY SERVICES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
201501014899 (1140231-U)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement by Directors
Pursuant to Section 251(2) of the Companies Act, 2016.

We, Nirav Priyakant Khatri and Chhatra Singh Nahata, are two of the Directors of Evosys Consultancy Services (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Directors, the accompanying financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022 and the financial performance of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard and the requirements of Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors dated 12 JAN 2023.

Nirav Priyakant Khatri
Director

Chhatra Singh Nahata
Director

ATTESTED BY ME
My Commission expire on 11/07/2027
H. D. BHAWANIWALA
NOTARY
GOVT. OF GUJARAT
12 JAN 2023

H. D. BHAWANIWALA
NOTARY
GOVT. OF GUJARAT
12 JAN 2023

NOTARY H.D. BHAWANIWALA AHMEDABAD DIST GUJARAT STATE REG. No. NTR/500/2002 GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT (INDIA)

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NOTARY H. D. BHAWANIWALA AHMEDABAD - DIST. GUJARAT STATE REG. No. NTR /500/ 02 GOVT. OF GUJARAT (INDIA)

SERIAL NO. 258 2023

H. D. BHAWANIWALA
NOTARY
GOVT. OF GUJARAT
12 JAN 2023

EVOSYS CONSULTANCY SERVICES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
201501014899 (1140231-U)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statutory Declaration
Pursuant to section 251(1) of the Companies Act, 2016

I, Nirav Priyakant Khatri, the Director of Evosys Consultancy Services (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on page 11 to 27 are the best of my knowledge and belief correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provision of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Nirav Priyakant Khatri
Director

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above named at Ahmedabad in the state of Gujarat India on 12 JAN 2023 before me.

ATTESTED BY ME
My Commission expire on 11/07/2027
H. D. BHAWANIWALA
NOTARY
GOVT. OF GUJARAT
12 JAN 2023

H. D. BHAWANIWALA
NOTARY
GOVT. OF GUJARAT
12 JAN 2023

NOTARY H.D. BHAWANIWALA AHMEDABAD DIST GUJARAT STATE REG. No. NTR/500/2002 GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT (INDIA)

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NOTARY H. D. BHAWANIWALA AHMEDABAD - DIST. GUJARAT STATE REG. No. NTR /500/ 02 GOVT. OF GUJARAT (INDIA)

Grant Thornton

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF

EVOSYS CONSULTANCY SERVICES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.

(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No: 201501014899 (1140231 - U)

Grant Thornton Malaysia PLT
Level 11, Sheraton Imperial Court
Jalan Sultan Ismail
50250 Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia

T +603 2692 4022
F +603 2691 5229

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Evosys Consultancy Services (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 11 to 27.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice)* of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Registration No: 201501014899 (1140231 - U)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Company does not cover the Directors' Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Company, our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Directors' Report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Company 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 the Directors' Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, the Directors are 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 the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Company as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing 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.

Registration No: 201501014899 (1140231 - U)

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

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, 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 of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Directors' 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 of the Company 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 of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Company represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicated 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 identified during our audit.

Registration No: 201501014899 (1140231 - U)

Other Matter

This report is made solely to the member of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

GRANT THORNTON MALAYSIA PLT
(201906003682 & LLP0022494-LCA)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (AF 0737)

KISHAN NARENDRA JASANI
(NO: 03223/12/2023 (J))
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Kuala Lumpur
12 January 2023

EVOSYS CONSULTANCY SERVICES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
201501014899 (1140231-U) (Incorporated in Malaysia)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

In RM

	Note no.	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,881	-
Deferred tax asset	7	69,000	-
Total non-current assets		**72,881**	**-**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	1,375,376	607,784
Amount due from customers	9	3,133,474	180,993
Cash and bank balances	10	3,179,300	924,340
Total current assets		**7,688,150**	**1,713,117**
Total assets		**7,761,031**	**1,713,117**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	5,000	5,000
Retained earnings		3,139,251	153,273
Equity attributable to owner of the Company		**3,144,251**	**158,273**
Total equity		**3,144,251**	**158,273**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	3,801,424	1,280,985
Amount due to customers	9	13,097	210,305
Current tax liabilities		802,259	63,554
Total current liabilities/Total liabilities		**4,616,780**	**1,554,844**
Total equity and liabilities		**7,761,031**	**1,713,117**

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

EVOSYS CONSULTANCY SERVICES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
201501014899 (1140231-U) (Incorporated in Malaysia)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

In RM

	Note no.	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
INCOME			
Revenues	**4.5**	7,729,008	1,434,373
Cost of revenues	**13**	(3,446,655)	(1,153,117)
Gross profit		**4,282,353**	**281,256**
EXPENSES			
Depreciation	**6**	(354)	-
Other operating expenses	**14**	(351,782)	(16,455)
		(352,136)	**(16,455)**
Profit before tax		3,930,217	264,801
Tax expense	**15**	(944,239)	(63,552)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owner of the Company		**2,985,978**	**201,249**

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

EVOSYS CONSULTANCY SERVICES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
201501014899 (1140231-U) (Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

In RM

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**5,000**	**(47,976)**	**(42,976)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	201,249	201,249
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**5,000**	**153,273**	**158,273**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,985,978	2,985,978
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**5,000**	**3,139,251**	**3,144,251**

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

EVOSYS CONSULTANCY SERVICES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.
201501014899 (1140231-U) (Incorporated in Malaysia)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

In RM

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,930,217	264,801
Adjustments for:		
Impairment loss on trade receivables	287,878	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	354	-
Cash flows from operating activities before working capital changes	**4,218,449**	**264,801**
Changes in receivables	(1,055,470)	(578,472)
Changes in amount due from customers	(2,952,481)	-
Changes in payables	2,520,439	1,233,173
Changes in amount due to customers	(197,208)	-
Cash flows generated from operating activities	**2,533,729**	**919,502**
Tax paid	(274,534)	-
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	**2,259,195**	**919,502**
Cash flows from investing activity		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,235)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activity	**(4,235)**	**-**
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	2,254,960	919,502
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	924,340	4,838
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3,179,300**	**924,340**

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following:

Bank balance	**3,179,300**	**924,340**

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

1. Corporate information

The Company is a private company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The Company was incorporated on 14 April 2015.

The Company's registered office is located at:
Suite B-01-06, Dataran 3 Two,
No. 2, Jalan 19/1, 46300 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM).

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 January 2023.

2. Compliance with Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act, 2016

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard (MPERS) issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) and the requirements of Companies Act, 2016.

3. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared using historical cost basis.

Management has used estimates and assumptions in measuring the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Judgements and assumptions are applied in the measurement, and hence, the actual results may not coincide with the reported amounts. The areas involving estimation uncertainties are disclosed in Note 5.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Share capital and distributions

(a) Share capital

Ordinary shares and non-redeemable preference share issued that carry no put option and no mandatory contractual obligation:

(i) to deliver cash or another financial asset; or
(ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company, are classified as equity instruments.

When ordinary shares and other equity instruments are issued in a private placement or in a rights issue to existing shareholders, they are recorded at the issue price. For ordinary shares issued in exchange for non-monetary assets, they are measured by reference to the fair values of the assets received.

When ordinary shares and other equity instruments are issued as consideration transferred in a business combination or as settlement of an existing financial liability, they are measured at their fair value at the date of exchange transaction.

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

4.1 Share capital and distributions (cont'd)

(a) Share capital (cont'd)

Transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effect.

(b) Distribution

Distributions to holder of an equity instrument are recognised as equity transactions and are debited directly in equity, net of any related income tax effect.

A dividend declared is recognised as a liability only after it has been appropriately authorised, which is the date when the Board of Directors declares an interim dividend, or in the case of a proposed final dividend, the date the shareholders of the Company approve the proposed final dividend in an annual general meeting of shareholders. For a distribution of non-cash assets to owners, the Company measures the dividend payable at the fair value of the assets to be distributed.

4.2 Financial instruments

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability (including derivative instruments) in the statement of financial position when, and only when, and entity in the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value, which is generally the transaction price, plus transaction costs if the financial asset or financial liability is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. For instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are expenses to profit or loss when incurred.

(b) Derecognition of financial instruments

For derecognition purposes, the Company first determines whether a financial asset or a financial liability should be derecognised in its entirety as a single item or derecognised part-by-part of a single item or of a group of similar items.

A financial asset, whether as a single item or as a part, is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the Company transfers the contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset, including circumstances when the Company acts only as collecting agent of the transferee, and retains no significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or no continuing involvement in the control of the financial asset transferred.

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

4.2 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(b) Derecognition of financial instruments (cont'd)

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, it is legally extinguished, which is either when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired. A substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. For this purpose, the Company considers a modification as substantial if the present value of the revised cash flows of the modified terms discounted at the original effective interest rate differs by 10% or more when compared with the carrying amount of the original liability.

(c) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies financial assets into two categories, namely

(i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and
(ii) financial assets at amortised cost.

After initial recognition, the Company measures investments in quoted ordinary shares, preference shares and derivatives that are assets at their fair values by reference to the active market prices, if observable, or otherwise by a valuation technique, without any deduction for transaction costs it may incur on sale or other disposal.

Investments in debt instruments, whether quoted or unquoted, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Investments in unquoted equity instruments and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

Other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, all other financial assets are subject to review for impairment in accordance with Note 4.2 (g).

(d) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the Company measures all financial liabilities at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for derivatives instruments that are liabilities, which are measured at fair value.

(e) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability is determined by reference to the quoted market price in an active market, and in the absence of an observable market price, by a valuation technique using reasonable and supportable assumptions.

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

4.2 Financial instruments (cont'd)

(f) Recognition of gains and losses

Fair value changes of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss when they arise.

For financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss only when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process of the instrument.

(g) Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The Company applies the incurred loss model to recognise impairment losses of financial assets. At the end of each reporting period, the Company examines whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Evidences of trigger loss events include:

(i) significant difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
(ii) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payment;
(iii) granting exceptional concession to a customer;
(iv) it is probable that a customer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
(v) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
(vi) any observable market data indicating that there may be a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets.

For a non-current loan and receivable carried at amortised cost, the revised estimated cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate. Any impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss and a corresponding amount is recorded in a loss allowance account. Any subsequent reversal of impairment loss of the financial asset is reversed in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the allowance account, subject to the limit that the reversal should not result in the revised carrying amount of the financial asset exceeding the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised previously.

For short term trade and other receivables, where the effect of discounting is immaterial, impairment loss is tested for each individually significant receivable wherever there is any indication of impairment. Individually significant receivables for which no impairment loss is recognised are grouped together with all other receivables by classes based on credit risk characteristics and aged according to their past due periods. A collective allowance is estimated for a class group based on the Company's experiences of loss ratio in each class, taking into consideration current market conditions.

For an unquoted equity investment measured at cost less impairment, the impairment is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the best estimate (which will necessarily be an approximation) of the amount (which might be zero) that the Company expects to receive for the asset if it were sold at the reporting date. The Company may estimate the recoverable amount using an adjusted net asset value approach.

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

4.3 Tax assets and tax liabilities

Taxes payable are determined by the Company. A current tax for current and prior periods, to the extent unpaid, is recognised as a current tax liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceed the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as a current tax asset. A current tax liability (asset) is measured at the amount the Company expects to pay (recover) using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from: (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or tax loss). The exceptions for initial recognition differences include items of property, plant and equipment that do not qualify for capital allowances and acquired intangible assets that are not deductible for tax purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor tax payable profit (or loss). The exceptions for the initial recognition differences include non-taxable government grants received and reinvestment allowances and investment tax allowances on qualifying property, plant and equipment.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred taxes are measured using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which an entity in the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets or liabilities. For an investment property measured at fair value, the Company does not have a business model to hold the property solely for rental income, and hence, the deferred tax liability on the fair value gain is measured based on the presumption that the property is recovered through sale at the end of the reporting period.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed, and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of a part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction will be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

A current or deferred tax is recognised as income or expense in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from items recognised outside profit or loss. For items recognised directly in equity, the related tax effect is also recognised directly in equity.

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

4.4 Provisions

The Company recognises a liability as a provision if the outflows required to settle the liability are uncertain in timing or amount.

A provision for warranty costs, restoration costs, restructuring costs, onerous contracts or lawsuit claim is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and of which the outflows of resources on settlement are probable and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. No provision is recognised if these conditions are not met.

Any reimbursement attributable to a recognised provision from a counter-party (such as an insurer) is not off-set against the provision but recognised separately as an asset when, and only when, the reimbursement is virtually certain.

A provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. For a warranty provision, a probability-weighted expected outcome of the resources required to settle the obligation is applied, taking into account the Company experiences of similar transactions and supplemented with current facts and circumstances. For a restoration provision, where a single obligation is being measured, the Company uses the individual most likely outcome as the best estimate of the liability by reference to current prices that contractors would charge to undertake such obligations, and taking into account likely future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation. For an onerous contract, a provision is measured based on the amount by which costs to fulfil the contract exceed the benefits. For a lawsuit provision, a probability-weighted expected outcome is applied in the measurement, taking into account past court judgements made in similar cases and advice of legal experts.

A provision is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risk that the actual outcome might differ from the estimate made. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as an interest expense.

4.5 Revenue

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.

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.

Rendering of services

Revenue represents the amounts received and receivable from software development and consultancy rendered by the Company to customers, which is recognised over time.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows comprise bank balance in current accounts which are readily convertible to known amount of cash with significant risk of changes in value.

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

4.7 Construction contracts

When the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and contract costs is recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that is probable will be recoverable and contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

For each contract, amount due from customer is where the net amount of costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses) exceeds progress billings. Where progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognised profits (less recognised losses), the net amount is presented as amount due to customer.

4.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is computed based on the straight line method so as to write off the assets over its estimated useful life.

The principal annual depreciation rate used is as follows:-

Computers	8%

Property, plant and equipment are written down to recoverable amount if, in the opinion of the Directors, it is less than their carrying value. Recoverable amount is the net selling price of the property, plant and equipment i.e. the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the profit or loss in the financial year in which the asset is derecognised.

4.9 Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company. A related party transaction is a transfer of resources services or obligations between the Company and its related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

(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.

4. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

4.9 Related parties (cont'd)

(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;
(ii) The entity is an associate or joint venture of the Company;
(iii) Both the Company and the entity are joint ventures of the same third party;
(iv) The Company is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company;
(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly-controlled by a person identified in the preceding paragraph above;
(vii) A person who has control or joint control over the Company has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the Company; or
(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company.

5. Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with MPERS 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. 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.

Impairment of receivables

The Company makes impairment of receivables based on the assessment of the recoverability of receivables. Impairment is applied to receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Management specifically analyses historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms when making a judgement to evaluate the adequacy of impairment of receivables. Where expectation differ from the original estimates, the differences would impact the carrying amount of receivables.

Income taxes and deferred tax

Significant judgement is involved in determining the Company's provision for income taxes. There are certain transaction and computations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises tax liabilities 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 difference will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the year in which such determination is made.

Revenue recognition from contract

The Company recognises contract revenue and based on stage of completion method. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to reporting date as a percentage of total estimated cost for each contract.

Significant estimate is required in determining the stage of completion, the extent of the contract costs incurred, the estimated total contract costs, the profitability of the contracts, including the foreseeable losses, potential claims (variation orders) to owners of the projects and liquidated ascertained damages based on expected completion dates of the contracts.

6. **Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	**Computers**	**Total**
Gross (at cost)		
As at 1 April 2021	-	-
Additions	4,235	4,235
As at 31 March 2022	**4,235**	**4,235**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 April 2021	-	-
Charge for the year	354	354
As at 31 March 2022	**354**	**354**
Net carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2022	**3,881**	**3,881**
As at 31 March 2021	**-**	**-**

7. **Deferred tax assets**

	3801423.82	**1280984.58**
Brought forward	-	-
Recognised in profit or loss	69,000	-
Carried forward	**69,000**	**-**

The deferred tax assets as at the end of the reporting year are made up of the temporary differences arising from:-

	As at 31 March 2022	**As at 31 March 2021**
Provision for doubtful debts	69,000	-

8. **Trade and other receivables**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade receivables	1,648,254	607,784
Provision for doubtful debts	(287,878)	-
	1,360,376	**607,784**
Tender deposit	15,000	-
	1,375,376	**607,784**

The movement of provision for doubtful debts is as follows :-

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Brought forward	-	-
Charge for the financial year	287,878	-
Carried forward	**287,878**	-

The normal credit terms granted by the Company to the trade receivables ranging from 30 to 60 days (2021: 30 to 60 days).

9. **Amount due from/(to) customers**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Contract cost incurred till date	5,758,272	948,006
Add: Attributable profit	2,661,731	322,698
	12,221,427	**2,551,689**
Less: Progess billing issued to date	(5,286,529)	(1,089,711)
Amount due from customers	**6,934,898**	**1,461,978**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Contract cost incurred till date	161,857	117,326
Add: Attributable profit	207,546	46,344
	369,403	**163,670**
Less: Progess billing issued to date	(382,500)	(373,975)
Amount due to customers	**(13,097)**	**(210,305)**

10. **Cash and bank balances**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
In current account	3,179,300	924,340
	3,179,300	**924,340**

11. **Share capital**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Issued and paid up capital		
5,000 shares of RM 1 each	5,000	5,000
	5,000	**5,000**

12. Trade and other payables

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade payable - Third party	535,970	-
Amount due to immediate holding company	2,794,702	1,134,216
Amount due to ultimate holding company	156,953	59,967
Total trade payables	**3,487,625**	**1,194,183**
Accrued liabilities	112,635	30,601
Duties and taxes	201,164	56,201
Total other payables	**313,799**	**86,802**
Total trade and other payables	**3,801,424**	**1,280,985**

The normal credit term granted by the trade payable is 60 days (2021: 60 days).

Amount due to immediate holding company and ultimate holding company are trade in nature, unsecured, interest free and subject to normal credit term of 60 days (2021: 60 days).

13. Cost of revenues

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Professional fees	2,099,387	1,153,117
Programming expenses	1,347,268	-
	3,446,655	**1,153,117**

14. Other operating expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Membership expenses	2,149	2,149
Bank charges	842	40
Auditors' remuneration	17,780	13,630
Professional fees	4,240	636
Provision for doubtful debts	287,878	-
Visa expenses	34,871	-
Foreign exchange loss	3,777	-
Miscellaneous expenses	245	-
	351,782	**16,455**

15. Tax expense

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Tax expense for the year is as follows:		
Current tax expense		
- Current year	1,014,000	63,552
- Over provision in prior year	(761)	-
Deferred tax expense		
- Current year	(69,000)	-
	944,239	**63,552**

15. Tax expense (cont'd)

The reconciliation of tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the statutory tax rate to tax expense at the effective tax rate of the Company is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Profit before tax	3,930,217	264,801
Tax at statutory tax rate of 24%	943,252	63,552
Tax effect in respect of :-		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,748	-
Over provision of tax expense in prior year	(761)	-
Tax expenses	**944,239**	**63,552**

16. Reserves

The Company's policy is to treat all gains and losses that pass through the statement of comprehensive income (i.e. non-owner transactions or events) as revenue reserves. Other than retained profits, all other revenue reserves are regarded as non-distributable in the form of cash dividends to shareholders.

17. Related party disclosures

Name of related party	**Nature of relationship**
Mastek India Limited	Ultimate holding company
Evolutionary Systems (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Immediate holding company

Transactions with above related parties during the year were:-

		Year ended	
Name of Related Party	**Nature of transactions**	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
Mastek India Limited	Services purchased	96,986	59,967
Evolutionary Systems (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Services purchased	1,854,000	916,020

Balances with related parties outstanding are as follows:-

		As at	
Name of Related Party	**Nature of transactions**	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**
Mastek India Limited	Services purchased	156,953	59,967
Evolutionary Systems (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Services purchased	2,794,702	1,134,216

18. Categories of financial insturments

The table below provides an analysis of financial intruments categorised as financial assets and financial liability measured at amortised cost.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	1,375,376	607,784
Cash and bank balances	3,179,300	924,340
Financial liability		
Trade and other payables	3,600,260	1,224,784

19. **Capital risk management**
The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximise shareholder's value.

20. **Contingent liability**
There was no contingent liability of a significant amount outstanding as at the reporting date.

21. **Comparative figures**
The comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation.

Statement of financial position	**As previously reported**	**Reclassification**	**As reclassified**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	578,472	29,312	607,784
Amount due from customers	-	180,993	180,993
Current liability			
Amount due to customers	-	(210,305)	(210,305)