# 3I INFOTECH SERVICES SDN. BHD. 200001015954 (518561 - P)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

### REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

RAKI CS TAN & RAMANAN (NO. AF 0190) CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

### REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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### 3I INFOTECH SERVICES SDN. BHD. 200001015954 (518561 - P)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors hereby submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the 31 March 2020.

#### 1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is that of computer software consultancy and provision of computer management services. The Company was dormant during the financial year.

### 2. RESULTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

**RM** 

Loss for the financial year

(650)

In the opinion of the directors, the results of the operations of the Company during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

### 3. RESERVES AND PROVISION

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year except as disclosed in the financial statements.

### 4. DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been paid or declared since the end of the previous financial year. The directors do not recommend that a dividend to be paid in respect of the current financial year.

### 5. ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

No shares or debentures were issued by the Company during the financial year.

#### 6. SHARE OPTIONS

No shares options were granted by the Company during the financial year. There are no unissued shares under options at the end of the financial year.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of any option to take up unissued shares of the Company. As of the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under options.

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### 7. DIRECTORS

The names of the directors of the Company in office since the date of the last report and at the date of this report are:

Shahniza Anom Binti Elias (resigned on 12.05.2020)
Tia Hwei Ping
Uma Shanker Singh
Suryanarayan Kasichainula
Sandip Kumar Jai Prakash Singh (resigned on 12.05.2020)
Giri Mohana Krishnan Natarajan (appointed on 12.05.2020)
Saridah Binti Ismail (appointed on 12.05.2020)

### 8. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

None of the directors in office at the end of the financial year had any interest in the shares of the Company or its related corporations during the financial year.

#### 9. DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of remunerations received or due and receivable by the directors shown in the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

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

### 10. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

None of the directors or past directors of the Company have received any remunerations from the Company during the financial year.

None of the directors or past directors of the Company have received any other benefits otherwise than in cash from the Company during the financial year.

No payment has been paid to or payable to any third party in respect of the services provided to the Company by the directors or past directors of the Company during the financial year.

## 11. INDEMNIFYING DIRECTORS, OFFICERS OR AUDITORS

No indemnities have been given to or insurance premium paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been the director, officer or auditor of the Company.

### 12. OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the financial statements of the Company were prepared, 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 allowance for doubtful debts, and have satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written-off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and
- (b) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised at their book values in the ordinary course of business have been written down to their estimated realisable values.

As of the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances:

- (a) which would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of the allowance for doubtful debts inadequate to any substantial extent in the financial statements of the Company; 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 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 financial statements which would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

As of the date of this report, there does not exist:

- (a) any charge on the assets of the Company which has risen since the end of the financial year and 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.

No contingent 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, in the opinion of the directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

### 3I INFOTECH SERVICES SDN. BHD. 200001015954 (518561 - P)

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### 12. OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the results of the operations of the Company during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.
- (b) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made.

### 12. ULTIMATE AND HOLDING COMPANY

The directors regard 3i Infotech Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore, and 3i Infotech Limited, a company incorporated in India, as the holding and ultimate holding company respectively.

#### 13. AUDITORS

Total amount receivable by the auditors as remunerations for their services as auditors of the Company is disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

The auditors, Raki CS Tan & Ramanan, Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed at Kuala Lumpur on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with their resolution dated 2 1 MAY 2020

SURYANARAYAN KASICHAINULA

Director

UMA ŠHANKER SINGH

Director

## STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016

The directors of 3i Infotech Services Sdn. Bhd. state that, in their opinion, the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 20 are drawn up in accordance with applicable Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and of its financial performance and of its cash flows for the financial year then ended.

Signed at Kuala Lumpur on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with their resolution dated 2 1 MAY 2020.

SURYANARAYAN KASICHAINULA

Director

UMA SHANKER SINGH

Director

## DECLARATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(1)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016

I, Uma Shanker Singh, the director primarily responsible for the financial management of 3I INFOTECH SERVICES SDN. BHD., do solemnly and sincerely declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 20 are correct, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

UMA SHANKER SINGH

Director

Subscribed and solemnly declared

At Kuala Lumpur on 2 1 MAY 2020.

Before me,

W 747
SITHAMBARAM A/L
PITCHAY PILLAI
01.10.2018 31.12.2020

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### RAKI CS TAN & RAMANAN (NO. AF 0190)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Suite 23-04, 24rd Floor, Menara Zurich, No. 15, Jalan Dato Abdullah Tahir 80300 Johor Bahru, Johor.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 31 INFOTECH SERVICES SDN. BHD. 200001015954 (518561 - P)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of 3i Infotech Services Sdn. Bhd. which comprise the statement of comprehensive income as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 10 to 20.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with applicable Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

### Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 5 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of RM650 during the financial year ended 31 March 2020 and, as of that date, the Company has capital deficiencies of RM2,650 and the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RM2,650. As stated in Note 5, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 5, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 3I INFOTECH SERVICES SDN. BHD. 200001015954 (518561 - P) (Incorporated in Malaysia)

## 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 applicable Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 3I INFOTECH SERVICES SDN. BHD. 200001015954 (518561 - P) (Incorporated in Malaysia)

### 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 the 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 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF 3I INFOTECH SERVICES SDN. BHD. 200001015954 (518561 - P)

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### **Other Matters**

This report is made solely to the members 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.

Signed at Johor Bahru on 2 1 MAY 2020

RAKI CS TAN & RAMANAN

Deli Oru Ex

(NO. AF 0190)

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS** 

MOHAMMAD NIZAM BIN JOHARI

(NO. 03226/02/2022 J)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

**PARTNER** 

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	NOTE	2020 RM	2019 RM
REVENUE		-	-
Other operating income		2,449	18,099
Other operating expenses		(3,099)	(2,342)
(Loss)/profit from operations		(650)	15,757
Finance cost			
(Loss)/profit before tax	6	(650)	15,757
Income tax expense	7	<u> </u>	<del></del>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(650)	15,757
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			<del></del>
Total comprehensive income for the financia	al year	(650)	15,757

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		2020	2019
ACCETTO	NOTE	RM	RM
ASSETS			
Total assets			- 2
			_
EQUITY AND LIABILITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share capital	8	555,000	555,000
Accumulated losses		(557,650)	(557,000)
Capital deficiency		(2,650)	(2,000)
Current liability			
Other payables	9	2,650	2,000
Total liability		2,650	2,000
Total equity and liability		-	

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital RM	Accumulated losses RM	Total RM
As at 1 April 2018	555,000	(572,757)	(17,757)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	15,757	15,757
As at 31 March 2019	555,000	(557,000)	(2,000)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	·	(650)	(650)
As at 31 March 2020	555,000	(557,650)	(2,650)

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	2020 RM	2019 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIE	SS	
(Loss)/Profit before tax Increase/(decrease) in other payables Net cash generated from operating activities	(650) 	15,757 (15,757)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents carried forward		<u> </u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is a private company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The principal activity of the Company is that of computer software consultancy and provision of computer management services. The Company was dormant during the financial year.

The Company's registered office is located at 12<sup>th</sup> Floor, Menara Symphony, No.5 Jalan Prof. Khoo Kay Kim, Seksyen 13, 46200 Petaling Jaya, Selangor and principal place of business is located at Suite 2A-7-2, Level 7 Block 2A, Plaza Sentral, Jalan Stesen Sentral 5, Kuala Lumpur Sentral, 50470 Kuala Lumpur.

The financial statements of the Company were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 21 MAY 2020.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared using the historical cost convention, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements, to comply with applicable Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is also the Company's functional currency.

The statement of cash flows is prepared by using the indirect method.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

# (b) ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED MALAYSIAN FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("MFRS")

The Company adopted the following new and amended MFRSs relevant to the current operations of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2020:

### MFRS and Interpretations

Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015 – 2017 Cycle MFRS 9 Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to MFRS 9)

IC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax

Treatments

The above new and amended MFRSs and IC Interpretations did not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

# (b) ADOPTION OF NEW AND AMENDED MALAYSIAN FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS ("MFRS") (CONT'D)

The Company has not elected for early adoption of the following new and amended MFRSs relevant to the current operations of the Company, which were issued but not yet effective for the financial year ended 31 March 2020:

MFRS and Interpretations		Effective for financial periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 101 and MFRS 108	Definition of Material	1 January 2020
Amendments to References to MFRS Standards	the Conceptual Framework in	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 101	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2022

These new and amended MFRSs are not expected to have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company upon their initial application.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### (a) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### (i) Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus or minus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

A trade receivable without significant financing component is initially measured at the at the transaction price.

The Company determined the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

### (a) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

### (i) Financial assets (cont'd)

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and its contractual terms five rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments and principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and are not designated as fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 derecognised, modified or impaired.

Interest income is recognised by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount except for credit impaired financial assets in accordance with Note 3(a)(ii) where the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost.

Financial assets are subject to impairment assessment in accordance with Note 3(a)(ii).

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirely, 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 is recognised in profit or loss.

### (ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognised an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-months ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

### (a) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

### (ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Any gains or losses on derecognition are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

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

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is extinguished. When an existing financial liability is replace by another form 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, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

### (b) INCOME TAX

Tax on the profit or loss for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using applicable statutory tax rates, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided where considered material, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements. Temporary differences are not recognised for the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using applicable statutory tax rates.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

## 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of preparing these financial statements, there were no significant judgements made by the management in applying the accounting policies nor any estimation uncertainty which may have significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### 5. GOING CONCERN

The Company incurred a net loss of RM650 for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 and, as of that date, it's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RM2,650 and accumulated losses of RM557,650 exceed the paid up capital of RM555,000 resulting in capital deficiency of RM2,650.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis which assume:

- a) the availability or continued financial support from its related corporations;
- b) realisation of assets by the Company is expected to be undertaken in the ordinary course of the business and no material losses are anticipated; and
- c) the Company is not expected to materially curtail or cease its operation in the foreseeable future.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts or to amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the entity is unable to continue as a going concern.

### 6. (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAX

(Loss)/profit before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2020 RM	2019 RM
Auditors' remuneration Recoverable of waiver amount from a related company	2,000 (2,449)	1,500 (18,099)

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(Incorporated in Malaysia)

### 7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

There is no tax charge for the financial year as the Company does not earn any chargeable income.

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to (loss)/profit before tax at the statutory tax rate to income tax expense at the effective income tax rate of the Company are as follows:

		2020 RM	2019 RM
	(Loss)/profit before tax	(650)	15,757
	Tax at statutory tax rate of 24% Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Total income not subject to tax expense Tax charge for current year	(156) 156	3,782 562 (4,344)
8.	SHARE CAPITAL		
		2020 RM	2019 RM
	Issued and fully paid		
	555,000 ordinary shares	555,000	555,000
9.	OTHER PAYABLE		
		2020 RM	2019 RM
	Sundry payable	-	15,757
	Accruals	2,650	2,000
		2,650	17,757

### 10. HOLDING COMPANY AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The directors regard 3i Infotech Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore, as the holding company, 3i Infotech Limited, a company incorporated in India, as the ultimate holding company and 3i Infotech Sdn. Bhd., a company incorporated in Malaysia as a related company.

#### 11. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

### (a) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

There were no related party transactions and balances during the financial year.

### (b) COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The accounting, administration and operating of the Company was performed by a directors of the Company. There was no compensation paid to the director.

### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Company's financial risk management policies seek to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of the Company's businesses whilst managing its risks. The Company operates within clearly defined guidelines that are approved by the Board of Directors and the Company's policy is not to engage in speculative transactions. The main areas of financial risks faced by the Company and the objectives and policies in respect of each of these are set out as follows:

### Liquidity and cash flow risks

The Company seeks to maintain a balance between certainty of funding and a flexible, cost-effective borrowing structure. This is to ensure that at the minimum, all projected net borrowing needs are covered by committed facilities. Also, the objective for debt maturity is to ensure that the amount of debt maturing in any one year is not beyond the Company's means to repay and refinance.

#### 13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management are to ensure that it maintains an optimal capital structure to support its business and maximise shareholder value by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholder, return capital to shareholder or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.